

# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
SHOWERS  
Barometer 29.79

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 30 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 85  
Humidity " 86 " 78

August 30 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 89  
Humidity " 92 " 64

3007 日十二月七年卯乙

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1915.

一拜禮 號月八英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
\$36 PER ANNUM

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### INTERESTING AIR RAID STATISTICS.

SEVENTY-ONE NON-COMBATANTS AND EIGHTEEN  
CHILDREN KILLED IN A YEAR.

Russians Successfully Hindering Enemy's Advances.

AMERICA WANTS FURTHER EXPLANATIONS  
FROM GERMANY.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph"]

### THE ITALIANS.

DARING ATTACK ON STRONG AUSTRIAN POSITION.

August 31, 1.40 a.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome an Italian communiqué reports that a daring attack, on the upper Isonzo, against a strong Austrian position perched on a peak, at altitude of about 7,000 feet. The enemy made a determined resistance with gun and rifle fire and showered grenades and boulders on the Italians, who, nevertheless, carried the trenches. The enemy is still retreating on the extreme summit.

### AMERICA AND GERMANY.

GERMANY TO PROVE HER SINCERITY.

August 29, 4.30 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the optimistic speculations aroused by the German declaration have been followed by a wave of increasing doubts on the intimation, from German sources, that a modification of submarine warfare will be dependent on American representations to Great Britain. It is regarded as showing the possibility of many conditions being attached to the final German proposals.

The United States hold that Germany's sincerity in the Arabic case must be established before she discusses the Lusitania case. The State Department feels that the information received from British and American sources is complete, but awaits the German presentation of the case, before it makes a final decision.

### THE ZEPPELIN RAIDS ON ENGLAND.

BRUTAL, AND SERVES NO HOSTILE PURPOSE.

August 29, 9.15 p.m.  
The Admiralty issues a letter through Mr. Balfour, which gives the effect of the Zeppelin raids during the last twelve months. There have been 71 adults and 18 children killed and 189 adults and 31 children injured. No soldier or sailor has been killed and only on one occasion has damage been inflicted which can, by any stretch of language, be described as of the smallest military importance. The raids have been brutal and have served no hostile purpose either moral or material.

### FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

ARTILLERY'S CONTINUOUS BOMBARDMENT.

August 29, 5.35 p.m.  
A Paris communiqué says that the artillery continued its incessant bombardment of the German lines during the night, particularly in the regions of Ablain, Roye, North Lens, the neighbourhood of Craonne and Berry au Bac, and between the Aisne and Argonne.

Violent hand-to-hand fighting occurred at Marie Therese and west of the Malancourt Wood for the possession of mine craters, of which the French remained masters.

There was an intense bombardment of the enemy's trenches and working parties along the whole of the Lorraine frontier.

### ARTILLERY ACTIVITY CONTINUES.

August 30, 1.40 a.m.  
A Paris communiqué says that the French artillery activity continues on the greater part of the front with most successful results at several points.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### THE RUSSIANS.

ENEMY'S ADVANCES CHECKED.

August 29, 3.25 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Russians successfully checked the German advance at Vilna, while they continue a fighting retreat in the region between Vilna and Pripet, holding the enemy's offensive. The Germans have begun two new attacks, one to the south of Pripet and the other on the East Galician front.

A communiqué says that there is no change in the region of Riga, but in the direction of Friedlandt stubborn fighting continues, the enemy attempting to force the Russian lines towards the Kreuzburg-Mitau railway.

The enemy's night attack, between the rivers Vilis and Niemen was held by Russian counter-attacks.

The enemy began to advance on the 28th, in the district of Vladimir-Volinski in the direction of Torschin to the West of Lutzk and Lokatche, on the River Luga, and Poritzk. There has been fighting on this front.

The Germans also attacked several sectors on the upper Bag, the Zlotalski and Dniester—particularly vigorously to the North of Brzeznj and to the West of Podgajiz, where he succeeded in establishing himself on the right bank of the Zlotalski.

### ATTEMPT TO TURN RUSSIAN POSITION IN GALICIA.

August 30, 1.20 a.m.  
A Petrograd communiqué says that the Russians still disputing every inch of ground have retired to another front behind Vladimir Volinski, in consequence of a big Austrian movement to turn their position in Galicia.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE E13 HEROES.

August 28, 1.20 p.m.  
At Hull, bare-headed crowds watched the transfer of the remains of the victims of the E13 from the Danish funeral ship to the station. The coffins were covered with both the Union Jack and the Danish colours. Masses of wreaths were sent by Danish sympathisers, and piles of wreaths awaited the arrival of the bodies. Queen Alexandra sent one for each coffin.

### ANOTHER HONOURABLE GERMAN CONSUL.

August 28, 1.30 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, a telegram from Teheran says that the Russian and British Consuls, with escorts, were withdrawing from Kengaver when they were attacked by Schuenemann (the German Consular Agent at Tabriz), with an armed band. The Consul's escorts used their rifles in self-defence, and suffered losses. The gendarmerie were powerless to help. The Persian Cabinet was immediately summoned, and a request was sent to the Commander of a Persian Brigade of Cossoke to summon a detachment encamped at Sina, four days' march from Kengaver.

### KING OF SIAM'S GENEROSITY.

August 28, 3.05 p.m.  
The King of Siam has sent a gift of £1,000 to the Durham Light Infantry, of which he was formerly an officer.

### MORE GERMAN HUMBUG.

August 28, 3.05 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam the Norddeutsche, in a long and laboured reply to Sir Edward Grey's letter, makes another futile attempt to prove that Great Britain intended to land troops in Belgium, and that the latter was in any case determined not to resist the English violation of neutrality. In describing Sir Edward Grey's last interview with Count Lichnowsky, the Norddeutsche admits that Sir Edward Grey assured the Ambassador that he was far from harbouring any idea of crushing Germany. All he wished for was the restoration of peace as soon as possible under acceptable conditions and the utmost limitation of the unutterable misfortune that had fallen on the civilised world. The Ambassador had observed that the role of arbitrator would come to him much sooner in the event of Great Britain's remaining neutral. Sir Edward Grey had replied that he believed that Great Britain's participation would rather shorten the war. The article concludes by saying that the German aim is not predominance but to free Europe from Great Britain's brutal domination.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

### RUSSIANS OPTIMISTIC.

August 28, 3.05 p.m.  
The Times correspondent at Petrograd has obtained interesting statements from M. Sazonoff and the Russian Minister of War, M. Polivanoff. The former has indignantly denied the reports (of German origin) that the Russians doubted the good faith of the Allies. All were convinced of the ultimate success of the campaign in the West. He repeated that Russia would make no peace while a single hostile soldier was on Russian soil. M. Polivanoff was optimistic, and said: "Our armies are gradually moving to new positions. The enemy's main concentrations are around Vilna, where it is likely there will be an important battle, but that campaign will not be decided before some time next year. The armies can stand a winter without inconvenience, and everything is ready for it. Meanwhile there are two more millions in training ready for the spring. The safety of Petrograd is fully assured. General Ruzsky commands on the Petrograd front and has at his disposal several armies."

### THE COTTON POSITION.

August 28, 3.05 p.m.  
According to Reuter's Paris correspondent, regarding the declaration of cotton as contraband the *Matin* points out that the annual world's crop exceeds 11,245 million pounds, representing 352 million sterling, or 3½ times the value of gold annually extracted. It is thus easily comprehensible that precautions must be taken to avoid such a precious and abundant commodity remaining unutilised and unproductive.

### AEROPLANE ACTIVITY.

August 28, 6.00 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent in Paris reports that the Germans attempted a feeble report to the recent great French air raid. Aeroplanes flew over the French lines, making for Paris, but were hotly pursued by French aviators. Three German machines promptly met a retreat. Two regained the German lines, but the third was brought down in flames in the middle of a forest. The occupants were burned to death. The fourth dropped five bombs on Montmorency and was driven off.

August 29, 3.10 a.m.  
Six German aeroplanes attempted at 10 o'clock in the morning to fly to Paris, but failed in their objective and dropped bombs on Nogent, Ribecourt and Compeigne, killing two nurses and a child at Compeigne. French aeroplanes pursued and bombed the German machines, and the commander of the squadron chased a German aeroplane at a height of 3,000 metres and crashed it at Senlis. The pilot of the machine was incinerated.

### FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

BOMBARDMENT OF ENEMY TRENCHES.

August 29, 3.10 p.m.  
A communiqué says that the German trenches were intensely and effectively bombarded in the regions of Neuport, Heles and north Arras, east of the Lille road. Artillery actions occurred in Argonne, where the French stifled German attempts to open a bombardment.

### PRUSSIAN LOSSES.

August 29, 3.10 p.m.  
Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that the Prussian losses prior to the 24th August, numbered 1,740,838 killed, wounded and missing. To these must be added 455 casualty lists of other countries in the Empire, the total of which is not known.

### ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

August 29, 3.10 a.m.  
A Rome communiqué announces that the enemy suffered heavy losses in the Strino Valley, abandoning a number of machine-guns and ammunition. Two Austrian forts were destroyed. The Italians in the Plezzo zone successfully bombarded enemy encampments in the Zepenza Valley, and also columns of marching troops. The Italians found, at Monte Nero, machines for squirting liquid fire.

### GERMANY AND AMERICA.

August 29, 3.10 a.m.  
Germany is now "backing down" in her assurances "to give America full satisfaction." Her latest promise is not to jeopardise the lives of neutrals. This, read in the light of President Wilson's Notes, cannot meet America's wishes, which are the re-establishment of international law at sea. It is also pointed out that submarines cannot discriminate between neutrals and others; hence it is believed that the outrages will continue despite Germany's protestations and promises.

(Continued on page 8.)

## TELEGRAMS.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

#### CONDENSED.

The Russians have successfully checked the German advance on Vilna.

The Prussian losses prior to the 24th were 1,740,838 killed wounded and missing.

The enemy has succeeded in establishing himself on the right bank of the Zlotalski.

Six German aeroplanes attempted, at ten o'clock in the morning, to fly to Paris but failed.

The enemy attempted to force the Russian lines towards the Kreuzburg-Mitau railway.

The Germans have begun two new attacks, one to the south of Pripet and the other on the East Galician front.

Optimistic speculations in America aroused by the German declaration have been followed by a wave of increasing doubts.

Bulgaria won't depart from neutrality till her national rights, which were violated by the Treaty of Bucharest have been restored.

From German sources it is said that the modification of the submarine warfare is dependent on American representation to Great Britain.

Germany is now backing down in her assurances "to give America full satisfaction." The latest promise is not to jeopardise the lives of neutrals.

Violent hand to hand fighting occurred at Marie Therese and the west of Malancourt Wood for possession of mine craters, of which the French remained masters.

Only on one occasion during the last twelve months have the Zeppelins inflicted damage, which by any stretch of language, can be described as of the smallest military importance.

There is considerable feeling throughout Bulgaria owing to the Government's refusal to call a special session of Parliament in order to consult the people regarding the international situation.

The Admiralty have issued a letter giving the effects of the Zeppelin raids on England during the last twelve months. 71 adults and 18 children have been killed and 189 adults and 31 children injured.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Runciman held a private conference with the South Wales Miners on Saturday, the representatives of the coal-owners will meet with Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Runciman to-day.

Bareheaded crowds watched the transfer of the remains of the submarine E13 victims, from the Danish funeral ship to the station. The coffins were covered with both the Union Jack and the Danish colours.

The American State Department feels that the information as to the sinking of the Arabic, received from British and American sources is complete, but awaits the German presentation of the case before it makes its final decision.

#### DON'T FORGET.

##### TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

##### TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Sale of Land—G. P. Lammett's Sales Room—3 p.m.

Wednesday, September 1.

Sale of Household Furniture—G. P. Lammett's Sales Room—11 a.m.

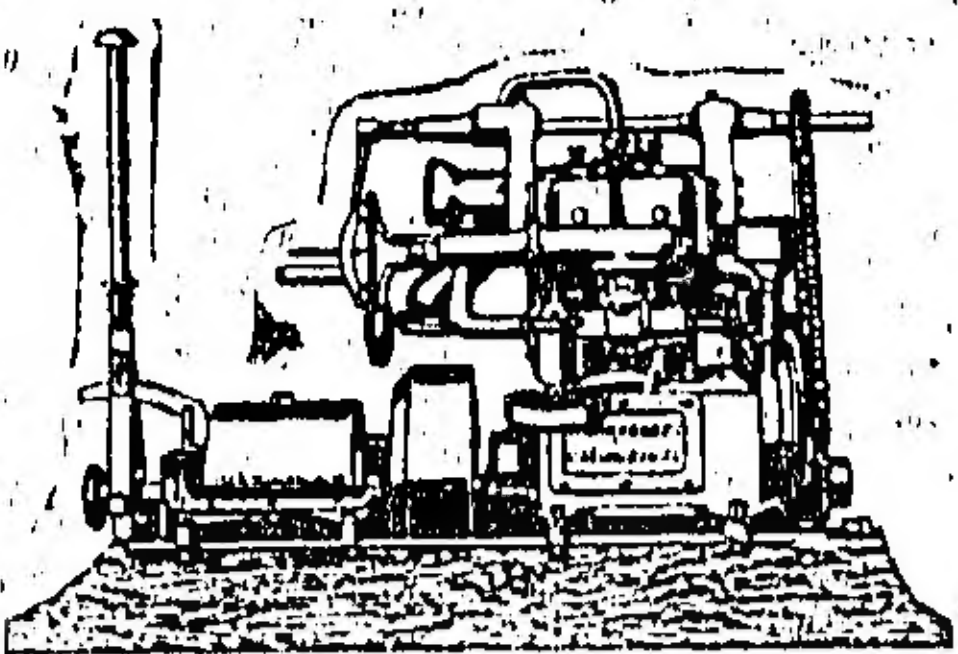
Entries Close for Gymkhana.

Saturday September 11.

Fourth Gymkhana Meeting—3.30 p.m.



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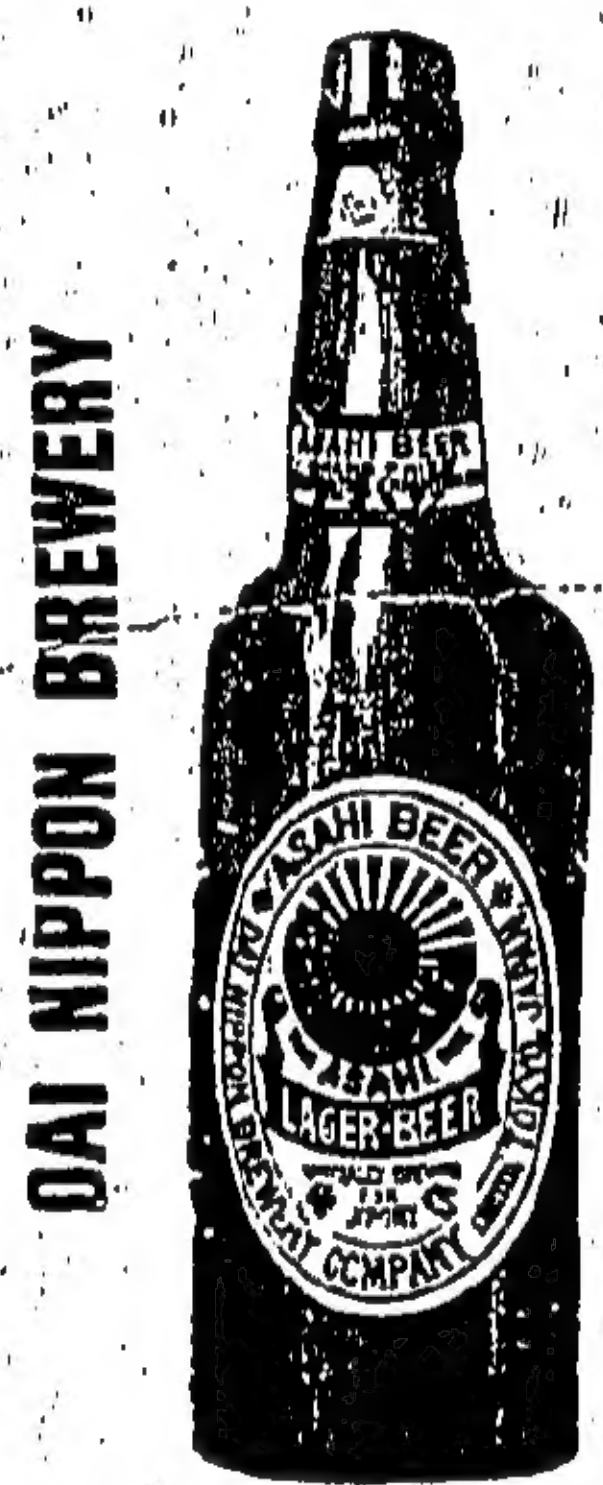
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NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and  
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taken when necessary, effect a  
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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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graduate versed in litera-  
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ropean officials and merchants in  
this Colony for over ten years.

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ing Europeans to pass in the  
Chinese examination, and is pos-  
sessed of a first rate certificate  
as a Chinese teacher. He has also  
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Wellington Street, second floor.  
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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect  
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These Rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished through-  
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Travellers and Local Residents, being most centrally situated. Special Terms  
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Rooms from \$2.00 per day or \$40.00 per month with attendance. Hot  
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Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining  
room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout  
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Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and  
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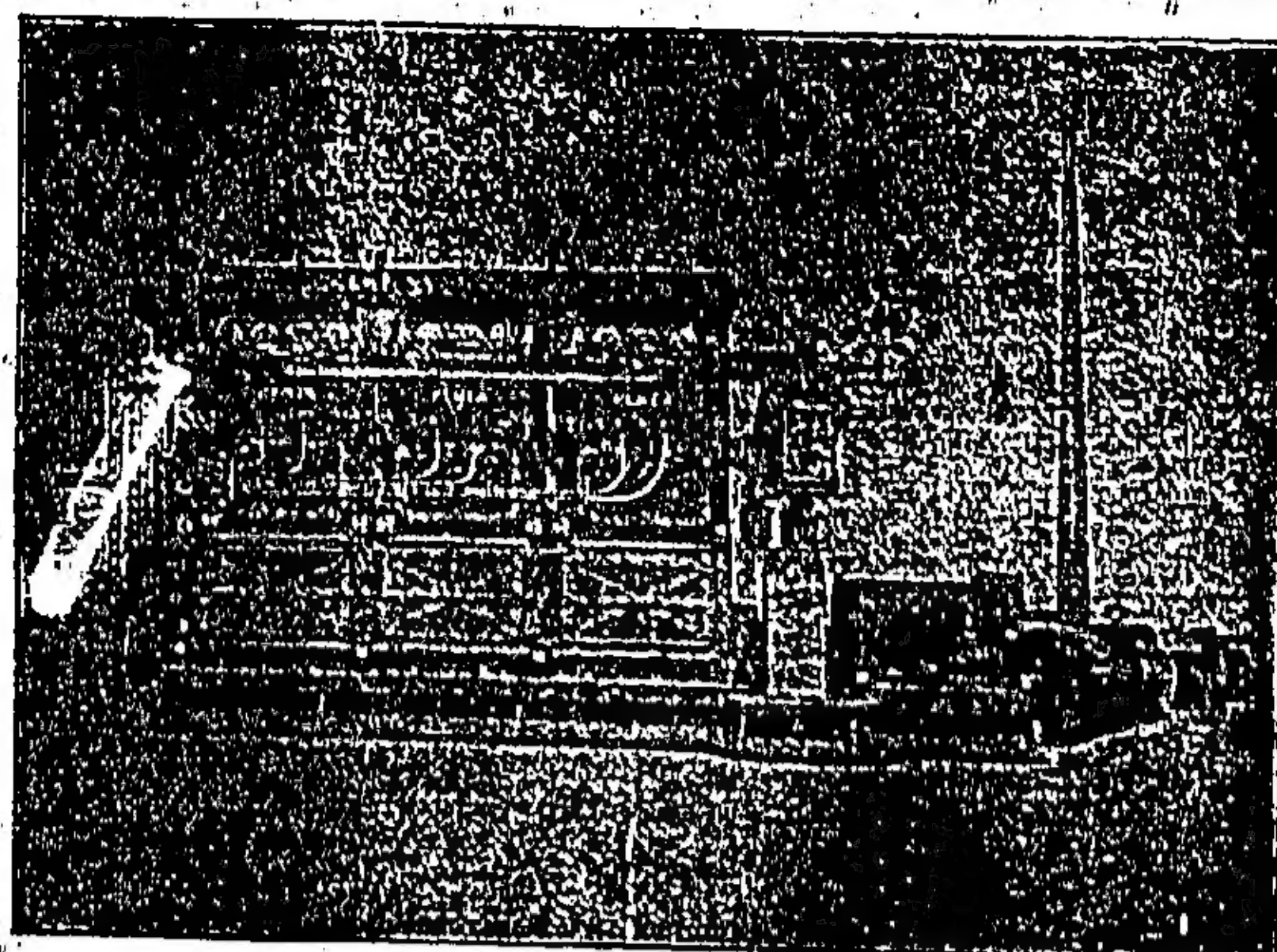
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South China Morning Post

Methods of Naturalization.  
The varying conditions have  
therefore been a great obstacle.  
In Canada residence for three  
years is all that is required; in  
Australia and South Africa two  
years suffices, while New Zealand  
demands no previous period of  
residence at all. As the doctrine  
"once a British subject always a  
British subject" does not hold  
with regard to persons naturalized  
under colonial laws, it follows that  
a foreigner ceases to be a British  
subject when he returns to his  
own country. In other words the  
form of naturalization under  
which so many thousands of our  
present day enemies have enjoyed  
all the political and other rights,  
powers, and privileges of the  
natural born Britisher is a farce.  
Clearly some disentangling legisla-  
tion to put the whole question  
of naturalization on a more satis-  
factory footing will be required  
and, from the lessons of the past  
year, this seems likely to be  
secured.

Daily Press.

Kaiser as Prophet.

Even with all these too-confi-  
dent expectations fulfilled, the  
Kaiser could only reckon on the  
war ending in October if England  
were beaten or driven by the  
break up of the alliance to make  
terms with Germany. But if it  
is on such reasoning as this that  
the Kaiser concluded that the war  
would end in October, he knows  
by this time that, once again, he  
has grievously miscalculated.  
Russia has been driven back, but  
she has not been beaten. The  
Russian confidence in ultimate  
victory is unshaken. It is  
constantly reiterated that there  
will be no peace until every Ger-  
man soldier has been driven from  
the soil of Russia, and we are told  
in one of to-day's telegrams  
that Russia is ready for a winter  
campaign. As for France, the  
unanimous vote of confidence in  
the Government last week suffi-  
ciently indicates the firm deter-  
mination of the French people  
and their confidence that the  
continued co-operation of Great  
Britain and Russia, of which they  
are well assured, will in due time  
accomplish the defeat of the  
Teuton Allies. The Kaiser must  
by this time realize the utter  
futility of his hopes. It is obvious  
that the month of October will  
still find us a long way from the  
end of the war, unless it comes  
suddenly by complete surrender  
of Germany—and that also is too  
much to expect at so early a date.

China Mail.

The Balkan States and the War  
They have now, it is believed,  
a large number of guns from France  
and it is also stated that fighting  
side by side with our gallant  
little Ally will be quite a large  
number of British soldiers. While  
there can be no doubt as to which  
way Greek inclinations are sway-  
ing, it is not yet absolutely cer-  
tain when Greece may intervene.  
That, however, may safely be left  
to the discretion of so astute a  
statesman as M. Venizelos has  
proved himself to be. All along,  
Greek sympathies have been  
heavily with the Allies and, given  
a fitting opportunity, the Greeks  
will press forward and assist  
in giving the decadent Turk his  
final coup de grace. As to  
Roumania, nothing definite can  
be said, for she has in no way  
shown any partiality for any of  
the belligerents. She can afford  
to be more independent than  
Bulgaria, who is under financial  
obligations to Germany. She is  
apparently sincerely desirous of  
maintaining her neutrality, and  
has given the Germans and Turks  
ample proof of her determination  
in that respect. Even in the  
midst of so much uncertainty, it  
may be safely predicted that now  
that Italy is actively opposed to  
Turkey, the Balkan States will  
probably find it much to their  
advantage, both now and in the  
future, to throw in their lot with  
the Entente Powers.

For a good solid meal a la  
Carte or Table d'Hôte, with  
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NASAL CATARRH, or  
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—you will find in this famous remedy  
a restorative power that is simply  
unparalleled.  
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A French Remedy for all irregularities  
of the system, such as a loss of  
sleep, nervousness, indigestion, etc.  
—it is a powerful tonic and  
stimulant, and is especially  
valuable in cases of  
anemia, chlorosis, and  
all other conditions  
of the blood.  
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arrangements.

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AND

VARIOUS DISTRICTS

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913



## GENERAL NEWS.

## Business Men.

By his last appointments Mr. Lloyd George has secured the services of just the type of business man which the country wants, and the choice is none the less welcome for being belated. Mr. Richard Berbridge, the managing director of Harrods, and Sir John Aird, the contractor, will be invaluable in dealing with questions arising out of the mobilisation of the War Munitions Volunteers, and we congratulate the Minister of Munitions in securing the services both of a great business man and a great technical expert.

## Social Work.

The Hon. Maude Alethea Stanley, whose death is announced, was the founder of the first working girls' club says the *Globe*. This was opened in Great-street, Soho, in 1880, and its success led to the establishment of many others and to the formation of the London Girls' Club Union. Miss Stanley, who was the daughter of the second Lord Stanley of Alderley, and the sister of Lord Sheffield and Blanche Lady Airlie, was greatly interested in social work. She had been a member of the old School Board, and was for many years a manager of the Metropolitan Asylums Board and governor of the Borough Polytechnic.

## "Deepest Regretment."

Mr. D. M. Mason has not waited long after Mr. Ramsey MacDonald in finding out that his constituents are of opinion that he misrepresents them in the House of Commons. It is unusual, to say the least, for the Unionist, Liberal, and Labour parties of a constituency to unite in denouncing their member, but Mr. Mason's recent speeches are enough to arouse the "deepest regretment" in any part of the Kingdom. May we suggest to the member says the *Globe* for Coventry that he had better abandon his foolish and mischievous "peace" talk, or apply for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, and allow the Coventry electors to choose a representative whose views are more in harmony with their own.

## The Potato.

One of the best ways of cooking the potato was discovered accidentally through strain being late. When the line from Paris to St. Germain was opened, the first train carried an official party, for whom lunch was ordered. The meal was fixed for noon, and shortly before that hour the potatoes were put on to fry. A few minutes after wards came a message that the train would probably be delayed an hour, so the potatoes were taken off the fire, but left in the pan. Then came a second message. "Train just arriving," and the potatoes were hurriedly put back to fry again. When the party sat down to lunch and the potatoes were brought on with the steak, each chip was found to be blown out like a small, crisp, golden balloon. Without knowing it, the cook had invented "pommes de terre a l'oiseau."

The Great Vine at Hampton Court. The great vine at Hampton Court, on which 250 bunches are reported this year, is a slip off one at Valentines, near Wantland, which was planted in 1758. Owing to its roots having penetrated the bed of the river, which is only 80ft. from the end of the vine house, the Hampton Court vine grew with extraordinary rapidity. In 1800—twenty years after it was planted—its main branch was 114ft. long. Now its branches cover a space of 2,300 square feet, but the principal branch only stretches 90ft.—the length of the vine house. Had the house been enlarged, the vine would probably cover a good deal more. As it is, the vines at Cumberland Lodge, Maresca House, Roehampton, and Sillwood Park, Sunninghill surpass it; while the one at Kinnel House, Breadsall—near the largest in Great Britain—covers nearly twice as great a superficial area.

If you have lost your appetite for one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you

## NOTICE.

You never need to be at a loss for Entertainment when you possess a Victrola.



Call in and we will gladly demonstrate it to you.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

**MOUTRIE'S.**

## GERMANY'S BID.

Pre-War Attempt to Secure British Neutrality.

Amsterdam, July 10.—In an endeavour to defend the German Government against Lord Haldane's accusations regarding Germany's attitude prior to the war the semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes what purports to be an account of the negotiations in 1912 for an Anglo-German rapprochement, in which Lord Haldane took a prominent part.

According to a Berlin telegram the semi-official organ says that the German Government considered that the most suitable means for securing peace appeared to be a reciprocal treaty of neutrality. Germany's first formula was:

"Should one of the contracting parties become engaged in war with one or more Powers, then the other contracting party shall adopt towards it at least a benevolent neutrality, and exert every effort to localise the conflict."

"Great Britain," says the *Norddeutsche*, "declined this proposal as going too far, and made the following counter-proposal:

"Great Britain shall make no unprovoked attack on Germany and shall refrain from an aggressive policy with regard to Germany. An attack upon Germany forms the object of no treaty, nor is one aimed at in any combination to which Great Britain at present belongs, and Great Britain will not be party to any agreement which aims at such an attack."

This proposal was unacceptable to Germany, for the latter considered that, apart from the elasticity of the term "unprovoked attack," it was impossible that a mere promise that the other contracting party would not be attacked without reason, and that no aggressive policy would be directed against her, should form the basis of a special treaty of friendship.

The assurances in the British proposal, it is declared, already existed of themselves in the relations between civilised States.

Germany then put forward the following formula:

"Should one of the contracting parties become involved in war with one or more Powers, and it cannot be said that the contracting party is the aggressor, then the other contracting party will observe towards her at least benevolent neutrality, and strive to localise the conflict. The contracting parties reciprocally bind themselves to come to an agreement regarding their attitude in the event of one of them being forced to declare war through the open provocation of a third."

Sir E. Grey, says the journal, also rejected this proposal, and made the following instead:

"Since both Powers mutually desire to ensure peace and friendship among themselves, Great Britain declares that she will make no unprovoked attack on Germany, and will not participate in such an attack, and will also refrain from an aggressive policy against Germany."

This sentence was to replace the first sentence of the previous proposal. Germany consented to discuss this proposal, but made

## ANTIPON IN HONGKONG

Spreading the Fame of the Great British Specific For Rapid Fat-Reduction.

The burden of obesity is so distressing and so unprepossessing, and is generally so difficult to get rid of with any degree of permanence, that the introduction to Hongkong of the famous British Specific Antipon will be welcome in many quarters. The preparation is not unknown here already, but the obstacles in the way of its supply to the general public were necessarily great. All difficulties are now removed.

Ever the important discovery of Antipon the treatments usually employed for the reduction of weight included starvation dietary rules, sweating and purging, together with mineral drugging. All these things are weakening in the extreme, and, when obstinately persisted in, ruinous to the constitution. Antipon is diametrically opposed to such drastic methods.

To expel the superfluous fatty matter from the system is all very well, but the body must be simply nourished at the same time. Now, Antipon not only rapidly eliminates the excess of fat, but overcomes the unfortunate tendency to "run to fat." Ample wholesome food therefore becomes Antipon's strength-giving ally, and there is no need to dread that the extra nourishment taken will bring about a re-development of excessive fatty tissue.

Every dose of Antipon is a sure step in the direction of the recovery of beauty of form and vigorous nervous energy.

The decrease of weight is not a tedious process. Within twenty-four hours of the first dose there is a reduction varying according to individual condition between 8 oz. to 3 lb. The scales will be the unerring recorder. The daily decrease is eminently satisfactory. When normal weight and symmetrical proportions are regained the treatment is no longer necessary.

Antipon contains only the most harmless vegetable substances in solution, the liquid being in appearance like a light red wine. It is palatable, refreshing and slightly tart, and never occasions any unpleasant reactionary effects. Antipon can be obtained at all drug stores, from stock or to order, or in case of any difficulty, a large case will be forwarded direct from the Antipon Laboratories, Store Street, London Eng., carriage paid, on receipt of remittance for 11. 0s. or 22. 0s.

Further negotiations dependent on Great Britain's assent to the following clause:

"Great Britain will naturally preserve a benevolent neutrality in the event of war being forced on Germany."

Sir E. Grey, however, acting on the decision of the British Cabinet, declined to go further than the proposed formula, basing his refusal on the fear of otherwise endangering the existing friendly relations of Great Britain with other Powers. Thereupon Germany declined to continue the negotiations.—Press Association War Special.

## Prepaid Advertisements

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FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and May Road, Hongkong, with possession on October next, English Bath and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

"PENYRHEW" Minden Row, Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with Tennis Court.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

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## TO LET.

TO LET.—Norman Cottage, No. 2 Peak Road, 4 good rooms, immediate possession. Apply PERCY SMITH, SEH & FLEMING.

TO LET.—For six months from 1st November flats in No. 8 The Peak (partially furnished). Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kestel Road. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

## WANTED.

WANTED:—Residence of 5 rooms or more with garden or tennis Court, on an elevated position, excepting Wan Chai or east. Apply to "M.K." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

## \$25. DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST.—Brindled Scotch Terrier dog; answers to name of Mac. Lost in the vicinity of Kowloon City. Any one returning same to D. Logan, Kowloon Docks will be rewarded to the extent of \$25.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.'s Godowns 1 & 2 connected by covered alleyway—located on Section B Marine Lot 243, Kennedy Town, Crown Rent \$160.00 per annum, together with permanent Steel Pier opposite godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum.

Steam Launch "America" in first class condition, having been recently thoroughly overhauled and relaid with new mooring chains.—For further information apply to R. C. Morton, Agent.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Khanmohomud Oil Company Pagoda, Penang.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent, Hongkong, 26th August, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Frandsen Matsubara, Shanghai, Hangsang, Chefoo.

Junkeung, Taitung Hotel, Swatow.

Liuyishu c/o Weiting Bank, Hankow.

Raymondhoe 133, Connaught Road, Yokohama.

Son, Chinkiang.

Tsishun Tuckfoodoh, Shanghai, Wongsingtsze c/o Haiyuetai 31 Cunningham Road, Shanghai.

Yeessingchoong, Yinkow.

Yiezian & Co. Queen's Road, Shanghai.

Rayward Tangomaru, Kobe.

Tongsangloong, Kobe.

Wongpailin Minglee Hotel, Shanghai.

R. BLACK, Superintendent, Hongkong, 27th August, 1915.

Considerable agitation—and unbusinesslike reported in Constantinople in consequence of the recent Turkish defeat in the Gallipoli Peninsula and the latest exploit of a British submarine in the waters round Constantinople.

In connection with this notable feat it is curious that the Turkish Press Bureau should have reported a celestial phenomenon which was alleged to have been observed during the night of July 14th in the shape of an aerolite which

## NOTICES.

THE TALK  
OF THE MAN  
WHO ENJOYS  
HIS PIPE



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IN EVERY  
CLIMATE

The "CARRICK" Smoking Mixture is mild—with a Mellowness and "Character" that blend smoothly in every delicious puff.  
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EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF HONGKONG	1.00	ARITHMETIC OF ALTERNATING CURRENTS, C. Chapman	2.00
ANNALS OF AN ISLE IN THE PACIFIC, by C. Whitford	50	DAILY TELEGRAPH WAR MAP OF THE BRITISH FRONT	80
THE WINNING POST SUMMER ANNUAL	50	THE POISON WAR, Alfred A. Roberts	4.00
A FAR COUNTRY, Winston Churchill	1.75	THE WAR LORDS, A.G. Gardiner	80
THE CRUISER ON WHEELS, Guy Thorne	80	THE ROAD TOWARDS PEACE, Chas. W. Elliot	3.50
THE LITERARY MAN'S NEW TESTAMENT, W.L. Courtney Lindsay	8.50	BRITISH WAR FINANCE, 1914-1915, W.B. Lawson	4.80
THE ANALYSIS OF NON-FERROUS ALLOYS, Ibbotson & Atchison	4.00	THE MEANING OF THE WAR, Henri Bergson	80
ESSAYS, R. Le Gallienne	4.80	THE GREAT WAR FOR THE GREATER PEACE, C. G. Lumsden	2.75
BERNARD SHAW, AN EPITAPH, John Palmer	80	TO ALL THE WORLD EXPORT GERMANY, A.E. Shilwell	80
THE RECITER'S TREASURY OF IRISH VERSE & PROSE	2.75	AUSSIA AND DEMOCRACY, Wessclitaky	80
HOW TO TELL STORIES TO CHILDREN, Bryan	2.00	WAR POEMS & OTHER TRANSLATIONS, Lord Curzon	3.50
AUNT AUGUSTA IN EGYPT, Buckrose	80	SO AS BY FIRE, Notes on the War by H.S. Holland	80
HIS GERMAN WIFE, Douglas Gladen	1.75	THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PLOT, F.W. Will	80
OCEAN TRAFFIC & TRADE, Olney	10.00	COMMON SENSE ABOUT THE WAR, Harold Owen	2.00
THE ANALYSIS OF NON-FERROUS ALLOYS, Ibbotson & Atchison	6.00	THE WAR & ITS ISSUES, John Oman	2.40
ALTERNATING CURRENT WORK, Maycock	4.80	THE WORLD IN CRUCIBLE, Sir Gilbert Parker	2.00
		EVOLUTION & THE WAR, C. Mitchell	2.00

## NOTICE.

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to  
the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1915.

## THE STATE AS AN EXAMPLE.

The Speaker of the House of Commons may be said to have made one of the most practical suggestions offered by any public man since war broke out. In his speech at Penrith, mentioned in our Extra of yesterday, Mr. Lowther observed: "In war time, thrift is a virtue, generosity a vice, and waste a crime. The State should first set an example in economy by discontinuing the salaries of Members of Parliament in war time, however right these may be in times of peace. It might also reduce the number of officials." That one so high in office, and consequently so well-informed, as the Speaker should suggest economy on the part of the Government, may be taken as a tolerably sure indication that the Government has not hitherto thought it worth while to practise that virtue. If the hint had come from some person or persons unknown, we should have been justified in deriding it, and in assuming that the Government, of all sections of the community, would be the first to see that its own windows were clean. But the remark was uttered by an exalted official who, from his very position, must know within a little how matters stand with the State's finances: a man who is a strong Conservative, is held in the highest respect by all schools of political thought, and is acknowledged throughout the Empire to be, in point of personal honour, strict justice, uprightness and rigid common sense, all that a Speaker of the House of Commons should be.

Why has the Home Government waited over twelve months before effecting the reforms outlined by Mr. Lowther? It is true that there has been, more particularly of late, a certain amount of airy talk about curtailing expenditure and harbouring resources, but, until this suggestion from the Member for Penrith, little that was definite and tangible has been proposed. And meanwhile expenses go on. If even in our own little Colony of Hongkong things are not perfectly adjusted, what must be the state of things at Home? How many scores—hundreds even—of officials are either grossly overpaid or else are holding posts which are virtually sinecures? If this were not the case, the Speaker would not be for reducing the number of those who are drawing the Government's wage. One of the first things that most commercial firms did on realising that the Empire was involved in a war that promised to be lengthy, was to reduce the number of their employees; and it is a little difficult to understand why the Imperial Government did not follow this practical example.

We wonder if the authorities will take Mr. Lowther's hint now. For years enough the Government has been hugging to itself a number of useless hangers-on who, under high-sounding titles, have been doing less than a third of the work, which practical men could and would do for a third of the money paid to them, and yet no man—other than some democratic crank with an itch for saying the wrong thing and a fine talent for being misinformed—can be found to come forward in Parliament and tell the truth about these matters. Now is the time. The Speaker himself has given the lead. Government never had a more favourable opportunity in the whole of its existence for wiping out—not just temporarily but once and for all—some of the sham posts that seem to exist solely for maintaining incompetent persons. So with the question of the payment of Members. Since this scandalous practice was dragged in by the ears by an interested Radical Ministry, there has never been a really sound opportunity for quashing it. Now that one has arisen, it is most earnestly to be desired that practical men in Parliament should not allow it to slip. Why should the State pay over six hundred cheques of £400 annually to men who, in quite a large number of cases, would never earn more than £100 a year at any trade or profession? And why should men of the Snowden and Keir Hardie stamp take the nation's money for wasting the nation's time, and occasionally for preaching treason as well? If a man is really anxious to serve his country and his fellow men in Parliament, he will do it without putting the State to needless expenditure, especially at a time when every available dollar is needed for the carrying on of the war, for supporting the dependants of those who have given up everything to go and fight for the King, and for the thousand major and minor needs contingent on the present trouble. The Home Government will never find a better chance to end such abuses, and we hope to hear soon that it has decided to take full advantage of it.

## The Changing Manchus.

We mentioned on Saturday that five Manchus, three of whom have just been successful in passing the Magistrates' Examination now insisted upon by the Peking Government, have obtained permission to adopt Chinese names. To the comparative newcomer to the East there is nothing particularly strange in this, but the old stages can remember a time when a Manchu would have been as likely to ask such a permission as a Mohammedan to seek admission to Christian or heathen worship. In fact the boot was on the other leg, and the man of non-Manchu birth would of ten strain every effort to be allowed to change his name to one of Manchu origin. Perhaps this set on the part of these five former topsawyers may be regarded as the beginning of a welding of the two hitherto irreconcilables. Such weldings have taken place in many other countries and always for the ultimate good of the united nation. May this be the case with China. She could do with a little unity just now.

## Our Street Lighting.

The Government branch that is responsible for the lighting of our streets either takes life very easily or else is unfortunate in its choice of Chinese underlings. For two, if not three, nights last week the electric light in Des Voeux Road, opposite the King Edward Hotel, refused duty, and, on Saturday night, the one in Queen's Road opposite the Grand Hotel went into a state of partial eclipse, doubtless out of sympathy with its fellow. The result was that the greater part of Icehouse Street was more or less in darkness. One could understand such a thing's happening for an hour or so during one evening, before workmen could be sent to adjust matters; but why should the darkness continue for a whole night or, as in the first case mentioned, for two or three nights? Hongkong is not so gorgeously lighted that it can afford to have a couple of its lamps out of action. The truth is that the whole system of street-lighting here wants overhauling. Such lamps as we have are excellent, as a rule, but there is not enough of them. When they are in working order they illuminate the roadways bravely; but what about the pavements? These are entirely dependent on the lamps from shop windows, and we have never yet come across a shop-keeper so altruistic as to lay himself out to keep his lights burning all night for the sake of sparing the Government.

## The Motor Ambulance.

We trust that our lady readers will do all in their power to further the excellent scheme, mentioned in our issue of Saturday, for supplying a motor field ambulance for use at the Front. So far as we are aware, the idea is comparatively novel as far as the Colonies are concerned. We see from a Home paper that the Catholic Women's League of England is supplying an ambulance, but hitherto there seems to be no competition from the Colonies. It would be a great score to Hongkong if its ladies could be the first of any Colonial women to help our troops in this very practical manner. Nursing and tending the wounded is women's work, but there are many women who lack either the leisure or the training to volunteer for this. The next best thing that they can do is to send a contribution to the Hon. Treasurers: Mrs. Kemp, 3 Gomer Villas Kowloon; Mrs. Stabb, 117 the Peak.

## Bijou Theatre.

There was a well-filled house at the Bijou Theatre on Saturday night, when an excellent programme was gone through. In addition to one or two good comedies there was a lengthy four-part film "Proten"—a sensational detective story, wonderfully well produced. But the special item was a really magnificent film-representation of a couple of scenes from Beaumarchais' world-famous comedy "Le Mariage de Figaro." This is a picture which no one should on any account fail to see.

## DAY BY DAY.

PHILOSOPHY TRIUMPHS EASILY OVER PAST AND OVER FUTURE EVILS—BUT PRESENT EVILS TRIUMPH OVER PHILOSOPHY.—Rochefoucauld.

The Weather.  
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 84; overcast.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 70; fog.

Count the Columns.  
On Saturday the Telegraph published 46 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Mails.  
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Chienao to-day.  
American Mail.—Due per a.s. Aki Maru to-day.  
Canadian U.K. and U.S. Mails.—Close to-morrow at 11 a.m.  
Siberian Mail.—Close to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.  
Closing prices:—  
Canton Insurances.—\$395, buyers.  
Douglas's.—\$69, buyers.

Indo (Combined) \$148 a. Deferred 90 n.  
Chinas. Preferred 55 n.

Ural Caspian.—39/- nom.  
Ewos.—\$178, buyers.  
Langkats.—Tls. 37, buyers.

Hongkong C. and M.S.S.—\$22, sellers.

Hongkong and K. W. and G. Co. Ltd.—\$75, buyers.

Shanghai Cottons in S'hai—Tls. 104, buyers.

China Borneos.—\$10, buyers.

H. K. Ropes.—\$28, nom.

Humphrey's E-tates.—\$6.65, buyers.

Hongkong Hotels.—\$113, a div. buyers.

Electrics.—\$42, buyers.

W. Powells.—\$81.

Shanghai Docks \$62, buyers.

Kung Yiks.—Tls. 164, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 3/8d.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 38th anniversary of Osman Pasha's victory over the Russians at Plewna, Bulgaria.

Another Unmuzzled Dog.

Mr. Nicholls, residing on the Peak, was summoned at the Police Court to-day, for allowing his dog abroad, unmuzzled. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

Bank Manager's Loss.

The Manager of the Taiwan Bank has reported to the police the theft from his bedroom at his residence in MacDonnell Road the sum of \$71.80 in money and \$95 worth of jewellery.

Queen of Holland's Birthday.

We are informed that on account of the war the Vice-Consul in charge of the local Netherlands Consulate General will not be "at home" to-morrow, the 31st August, being the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands.

Supposed Thief Hurt.

A collision has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to his arm caused while being chased by a watchman employed by the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, for the alleged larceny of a pair of shoes from the a.s. Gleniffer.

## VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued on Saturday by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V.D. state:—

Joined.

Private A. V. G. Meadows joined the Corps on 27th instant, allotted Corps No. 1002 and posted to Signalling Section.

Parades.

Parades for Monday, 30th instant, 5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Company—Musketry and Rifle exercises at Tai Koo Dockyard, under Sergt. Major Higby. Right Section M.G. Co.—Squad Drill and Skirmishing at Head quarters. Remainder Nil.

Detail.

Gan Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty until morning of 31st inst.—H. K. V. B.

On duty 31st instant—No. 1 Sec. Art. B.tty. and Left Sec. M.G. Co.

Officer on duty until 31st instant—Capt. Armstrong.

Detention Camp, Kowloon. On duty until morning of 31st inst.—H. K. V. B.

On duty 31st inst, Scouts Company.

Officer on duty 31st inst, Capt. Hatchison.

## NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

### BRITAIN'S BRUTAL DOMINATION.

Germany and America.

As usual, the wires contain nothing that is very creditable to Germany. There is more about her promises to America on the submarine question, there is some rather pointless drivel quoted from the *Norddeutsche* concerning Sir Edward Grey, and there are statements to the effect that enemy aeroplanes have been active—though the only result thereof seems to be that two (no, three) French nurses and one baby have been killed, and that one or two German aeroplanes were destroyed. The only other feat accomplished by the trusty servants of H.I.M. the Kaiser are the disseminating of quite a respectable number of lies on Russian and Bulgarian matters, and a ruffianly attack on a British Consul by a German consular agent in Persia. Thus the essential beauties of the German character go on unfolding themselves day by day.

The Submarine Declarations. Judging from one of the later wires it would seem that the Americans scarcely know what to think, with regard to Count Bernstorff's promises as to the past, present and future of the submarine industry. America would not be the shrewd country that she undoubtedly is if she swallowed everything that Germany has to say on this point, and it is not surprising that her people's "optimistic speculations" should be quickly followed by a "wave of increasing doubts." Presumably Germany has now intimated that her modification of her submarine programme will depend on America's representations to Britain. What Britain has to do with it is more than we can imagine. The Germans know perfectly well that no representations that the United States Government could make to our Foreign or War Ministry would either affect the blockade or make an honourable and promise-keeping country of Germany. The matter is entirely one between Berlin and Washington—as to whether or not the latter can force the former to respect the rights of American ships and people on the high seas.

The Russians Optimistic. That the Russians should take the optimistic view expressed by their Minister for War in a *Times* interview is nothing to be wondered at. Their munitions difficulty, like our own, is now well in hand and they know that the Western Allies will stand by them as they have stood by the Western Allies. By their patience and endurance they have enabled Britain and France to right themselves, and they will reap the reward of their fidelity. As to a winter campaign—they naturally smile at the idea. If it comes, it comes. It is for Germans and Austrians, not for Russians, to tremble at that possibility. All their arrangements are made, even down to the training of a couple of million extra men for use next Spring if required. In carrying on her "crushing" operations in the East Germany is but hammering her head against a brick wall, and doubtless she will come to realise this before long.

Brutal Britain. We have at times said in our haste that Britishers—or a certain section of them—had the monopoly where hypocrisy was concerned. We take it back. The German Lutheran beats the British Puritan at every single point. The *Norddeutsche* has laid it down that "the German aim is not pre-eminence but to free Europe from Britain's brutal domination." That is the special aid to digestion that was laid on Hongkong breakfast tables this morning. We should like to hear the views of a Belgian, a Frenchman, a Luxemburger, a Pole and an indifferent honest Turk on this matter. Britain's brutal domination! Was it Britain that made life a hell to the Poles and the Aleutians; that seized on the most slender thread imaginable for quarrelling with France and for seeking to annex Belgium? Allie, directed against the industrial activities of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

## UNIVERSITY OF HONG-KONG.

Matriculation Examination, July 1915.

The following have satisfied the Examiners:—

Honours List.

7. Pan Yau Hung,  
8. J. S. Landolt,  
21. Chan Chun Him,  
42. Chen Ah Poh,  
47. A. E. Golding,  
62. Oon Aik Keong,  
66. Phoon Sock Weng.  
\*Not eligible for the Faculty of Medicine.

PASS LIST.

1. Wong Yik Cho,  
3. Cheung Him,  
4. Ng Kien Pak,  
6. S. N. Ping Fun,  
13. Lo Wan Kai,  
15. Chan Kuk Him,  
18. Cheung Lam,  
20. Kwa Chong Kee,  
22. Amir Chand,  
25. Yeung Wa Fai,  
23. Wai Ying Sz,  
35. Mok Chan Ki,  
37. Lo Han Hin,  
39. Li Ping Sum,  
45. Ngan Shai Leung,  
47. Ip Kam Wa,  
52. A. V. Young,  
55. Herbert Kwong Ha,  
63. Leong Siow Kwan,  
69. J. M. Jack.  
\*Not eligible for the Faculty of Medicine.

Matriculation Examination, July, 1915.

The following have failed in the Matriculation Examination but have been awarded Senior Local Certificates:—

9. Tam Wing Piu, Distinction in Trigonometry.  
10. R. M. Rocha.  
14. John Ng Shia Chung.  
16. A. O. Omond.  
19. Chan U To.  
23. Sheikh Hassan Ismail.  
24. Wali Mohammed Methal.  
28. Chan Yat Fook.  
29. Tang Lai Sang.  
30. F. A. Xavier.  
32. E. A. Basto.  
34. Lau Chung.  
68. J. Day, Distinction in Medicines.

Senior Local Examination, July, 1915.

The following have satisfied the Examiners:—

\*81. Lee Man Kwong, Distinction in Arithmetic and Chemistry.  
\*83. Chau Wa Fuk, Mathematics.  
84. Leung Ping Sun, Arithmetic and Trigonometry.  
85. Fung Shui Tsang,  
89. A. E. Kew,  
90. Chan In Nin,  
91. Lee Hon Kam, Drawing.  
\*92. Wong Wai Hon, Arithmetic.  
\*93. B. C. Randall, Mathematics and Geography.  
94. Kwong Hing Fuk, Trigonometry.  
95. William Thomas,  
96. Au Wai Kwok,  
97. Boris Pasco,  
98. Tsui Kwong Kwong, Biblical Knowledge.  
101. Percy Edwards,  
103. G. E. Rowan,  
105. Shiu Yan Kwong,  
106. Tang Ning Keng,  
\*107. E. Manning,  
108. B. Hoeg Fuch Tso,  
109. W. H. Peters.

The following have qualified for Matriculation:—

81. Lee Man Kwong,  
90. Chau In Nin,  
92. Wong Wai Hon,  
93. B. C. Randall, with honours.  
107. E. Manning.  
Girl Candidates.  
121. L. E. Chenalloo, Distinction in Needlework.  
122. F. L. Chenalloo, Honours, Geography.  
123. M. I. Xavier.  
124. Up Pak Son, Honours.  
125. Minnie Ocha, Honours, Drawing.

A. G. FRANKLIN, Registrar.

Preparing for Peace.

Hayre, July 16. It is understood that the Belgian Government has suggested that a conference should be held in Paris, attended by delegates representing France, England, Russia, Italy, Serbia, and Belgium, with a view to discussing means for establishing after the war an economic entente between the industrial activities of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

## JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

"The Minister of Agriculture directed the local authorities to assist in securing supplies of school-children" is a contemporary's reading of one of yesterday's wires—from which we gather that experiments are going to be made in Berlin with a new kind of baby-killing bomb.

That untameable volcano of the Crown Princelet is a less apt simile than the boiling over of a potful of milk and water would have been.

Last Saturday was the second anniversary of the establishment of the Palace of Peace. We wonder to what use it is being put.

Says the *Straits Echo*: "A number of the smaller German and Austrian towns have adopted a heavy tax on unmarried people of both sexes." (An extra comma might have removed some slight ambiguity there!) "The tax increases with the age, and amounts to £50 for men over forty." But surely it was said by them of old time that peace is cheap at any price.

A Home paper says that one, Krupp von Bohlen, chief of the Essen firm, has given M.100,000 to von Hindenburg's army, "for recruiting purposes." The army recruiting purposes! That if there are many in it of the same breed as some of the unloving children of the Fatherland whom we have met in the East.

We understand that, at the next meeting of the Sanitary Board, a Member will enquire if journalism can legitimately be classed under the head of offensive trades.

A F.M.S. agricultural expert is of opinion that dynamite is a good fertiliser. If he means on the indirect or "Clementine" principle, we should have thought it would come in rather expensive. Usually there remains no difficulty to collect after its operation. As Max Adler's gardener remarked: "Dead ancestors is best; and next to that, dead dogs"—assuming, of course that they have died from natural causes and have not had to be "looked for."

Death.—On Thursday, in Victoria Gaol: Wong Cheuk. Deeply mourned. "He died while doing his bit."

Reuter's Washington correspondent says that one of the anti-German measures contemplated in the States is a rigorous censorship of the German papers. Why not make a good job of it and extend the censorship to the U.S. papers. Some of those want going through with a chaff-cutter.

We hear on excellent authority that the S.P.O.A. has discovered that it has a balance of \$400. The news came just in time to prevent our sending it a cheque in humble acknowledgment of its asiduties during the past year.

Among the things which we look forward to seeing (in another and a better world) is the "evening edition" of a monthly review, of which a contemporary makes mild mention.

"This was an international, impartial imperlinence," said our educated comp. last Wednesday. We haven't a ghost of an idea as to what he meant, and can only think that he is tired of "comping" out here and aspires to becoming a bona fide Northcliffe journalist. His other recent assertion—that a funeral took place at "50 o'clock"—we attribute to his having specialised in time notation while at school. That's just the sort of thing some of our local colleges would specialise in, in preference to the less showy one of orthography.



## TELEGRAMS.

## SOUTH WALES MINERS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph")

London, Received Aug. 29.  
The executive of the South Wales' Craftmen, whose exclusion from the bonus awarded to the others is the primary cause of the renewed trouble, have decided to accept the owners' offer of a joint meeting to discuss the improved conditions of work and wages. Meanwhile, Mr. Runciman has consented to receive Welsh delegates to-day.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Runciman had a private conference with the South Wales Miners' representatives this afternoon. Representatives of the coal owners meet Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Runciman on Monday.

## ASHORE ON THURSDAY ISLAND.

London, Received, Aug. 29.  
The British steamer Mutilab from Port Kembla to Calcutta is ashore on Thursday Island.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

## DECEASED A. D. C.'S ESTATE.

London, Received, August 28.  
Captain MacLaren Lambart, formerly aide-de-camp to the Viceroy of India, who was killed in action on May 13, left unsettled estate valued at £28,085.

## THE SOUTH WALES MINERS.

London, Received, August 28.  
The South Wales Miners' executive sent a deputation this afternoon from London, requesting the men to continue at work pending developments. The Miners' Federation has asked the 10,000 strikers to resume work immediately.

## KING OF SWEDEN'S MISHAP.

London, Received Aug. 28.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm, the King of Sweden had a narrow escape at Jerns Railway station as he was proceeding to Stockholm. He missed his footing on entering the train, and fell between the platform and the carriage. Then his foot jammed and his Majesty fell against the train. Fortunately he was quickly extricated, his injuries were dressed in the saloon carriage and no serious consequences are feared.

## LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Measrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

August 1	...	Tons	242
2	...	238	
3	...	214	
4	...	243	
5	...	211	
6	...	221	
7	...	235	
8	...	229	
9	...	226	
10	...	225	
11	...	215	
12	...	240	
13	...	232	
14	...	214	
15	...	204	
16	...	214	
17	...	216	
18	...	215	
19	...	213	
20	...	208	
21	...	213	
22	...	203	
23	...	214	
24	...	208	
25	...	215	
26	...	208	
27	...	206	
28	...	211	
29	...	192	
Total to 29th inst.		6,326	
Daily average		218.14	

## TRADE OF HONGKONG.

The following prices have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

## Exports.

The Feather market is quiet, and that for Corgo is unchanged and no business is doing. There is also no business in Galangal, and Cassia Oil is described as being stagnant and unchanged. There is no demand for Star Aniseed Oil or Star Aniseed, and nothing doing in Ground Nuts. Small stocks of Wood Oil are on hand, but there is no business. Human Hair is quoted at price per picul f.o.b. Hongkong. Nothing is doing in Yunnan Tin, and the same remark applies to Quicksilver, Saigon Cassia, and Gall Nuts, and nothing is being offered for Bristles.

## Opium.

Stocks on August 28th were 467 Patas, 244 Bencares, 553 Malwa and 154 Persian and Turkish. Exports to Shanghai, etc., during the interval have been 8 of Malwa and 20 of Persian and Turkish. In uncertified Bengal opium the balance of stocks on August 28th was 206 Patas and 113 Bencares. No opium was sold by Government monopoly. Extreme quietness has continued to prevail in the Bengal market with no alteration in the quotations. In the Malwa market a few chests of best drug changed hands at \$9,350 to \$9,400.

## Imports.

The demand for Cotton Yarn continues fairly good and prices are firm especially for the higher counts. Quotations are: No. 10s at \$81 to \$103. No. 12s at \$83 to \$102. No. 16s at \$98 to \$118. No. 20s at \$93 to \$131. Arrivals 3,000 bales. Sales 6,000 bales. Shipments 500. Unsold stock 29,000 bales. Bargains 17,000 bales.

The market in Woollens here is quite unable to respond to present prices at home. Sales can be made from stock, but hardly any forward business is doing. Clearances of various Woollens have improved. As to Raw Cotton there is no business, no quotations and no stocks.

Business in Metals has been lifeless. Some small sales of Tinplates are reported at about \$11.40 per box. Galvanized Wire has also been done. Nails are enquired for, but dealers' ideas of prices are lower than sellers'. Prices locally remain much the same as last quoted. There is nothing doing in Yellow Metal, and no changes in the condition of Petroleum Products. There are no stocks of Pepper, Camphor nor Window Glass, and as to Coal, no sales of importance are reported. The Sugar market is much easier, with a slight decline in rates.

In the American Flour Market there is nothing particular to report since last advice. It is reported that prices may be easier shortly, but at present it is not possible to state definitely.

In the local market owing to the shortness of supplies and the difficulty of obtaining fresh supplies there has been a slight advance in the quotation for Patent; other qualities remain stationary. Stocks are about 400,000 sacks and present quotations are:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Patents	\$4.23	\$4.20 per sack.
Straight	2.78	3.15
Cut off	2.80	3.15
Seconds	2.75	3.10

## VIOLENT NORWEGIAN FINED.

A Norwegian sailor named Winterhus, was charged at the Police Court, to-day, with breaking a window at the Seamen's Institute.

Evidence was given to the effect that the defendant was in the Institute and, when asked to leave, he became angry and put his fist through the window, cutting his fist in so doing. On the way to the police station he was very violent to the Indian constable who effected the arrest.

A fine of \$15 was imposed, or in default one month's imprisonment.

## POSTAL PROSECUTION.

European Fined for Carrying Correspondence.

This morning before Mr. R. Lindsell, at the Police Court, Harry Steinfield, engineer on board the a.s. Paul Beau, was summoned for bringing letters into the colony on which postage had not been paid.

The defendant explained that the letters had been handed to him the last minute before the vessel left Canton, and it was then too late to post them. He intended posting them when he arrived in Hongkong.

The Post Master General, Mr. E.D.C. Wolfe, who prosecuted, said that there was a box upon the Paul Beau and if the letters had been handed to him as the defendant had said, he could have posted them there and they would have been taxed when they arrived in Hongkong.

Defendant:—There is no post box upon the Paul Beau.

The Post Master General said that even if they had been posted one of them could not have been delivered as it was merely addressed to Master T.M. Hammett, but the other which was addressed to A. Aroulli could have been delivered as it bore an address also. Ship's officers had been warned against bringing correspondence into the colony. It was a very serious matter, especially in war time.

The defendant said that there were no post boxes upon the Paul Beau; it was flying the Chinese flag.

Mr. Wolfe said he had been given to understand by the Chinese Commissioner that they all had boxes on board and if there were not, the defendant should have refused to take the letters.

A fine of fifteen dollars was imposed.

## BIG GODOWN FIRE AT SHANGHAI.

Explosions in Burning Building.

A fire which was attended with serious results broke out early on Monday morning last week in the godown situated at the corner of Szechuen and Scoobow Roads, and for a time the houses and other buildings in the immediate vicinity were in extreme danger.

The fire raged for some considerable time, but was eventually subdued, the efforts of the Brigade being successful. At one time it was thought that the fire would break through into the large godown on the top storey, and Mr. Pett ordered out all available appliances, including the fire-float, the Fire King and the turntable escape. Lines of hose were also laid in readiness for any emergency. It is extremely fortunate that a concrete floor separated the ground and first floors.

Had it not been for this, there is every probability that the whole building would have been doomed. The contents of the building are stated to have consisted of about 20,000 half chests of tea, silk cocoons, piece-goods and other merchandise in cases, and a large quantity of saltpetre and gunpowder. Of the former about 2,300 bags were stored on the ground floor, and of the latter 670 cases and kegs. Both are extremely dangerous from a fire point of view.

The saltpetre was insured, and was reported to be the property of Chinese. It was insured for Tls. 25,000, while the dyeing materials were valued at Tls. 115,000. The value of the whole of the contents is put down at over a million dollars.

The cause of the fire is unknown. The loud explosions which took place can be accounted for by the fact that soon after the outbreak of the fire the godown would be full of oxygen generated from the heated saltpetre, which would cause any heated exposed dye to burn fiercely and even explode. Saltpetre itself would detonate and give off nitrous fumes.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Some of Our By-products and Specialities.

CORNER BEEF, CORNER PORK,  
VARIETY OF SAUSAGES,  
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PORK PIES, &C., &C.,  
WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL.  
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OF THE  
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SATURDAY, SEPT. 4.  
LONDON'S LATEST SUCCESS  
THE LAND OF PROMISE.  
Prices \$3, 2, & 1. Commencing at 9.15 p.m.  
Booking at MOUTRIES.

## THEFT FROM A TRAM CAR.

Former Employee Arrested and Discharged.

This morning before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, a Chinese, formerly employed by the Hongkong Electric Tramway Co., was charged with the theft of \$20, from one of the company's cars.

Inspector Gordon, who was in charge of the case, informed his Worship that the defendant only left the employ of the company on Wednesday last. On Saturday evening he boarded a tramcar at the Tai Ping Theatre and rode as far as the Happy Valley being the only man on the tram, according to the driver and conductor. When the conductor went to the rear of the car, a man was seen by two Portuguese lady passengers to take money from the cash box under the seat in the first class compartment, and make off with it. None of the money had been recovered, and the ladies were unable to identify the man.

Mr. A. Course, Traffic Superintendent, agreed that there was not sufficient evidence against the prisoner, who was discharged.

## ARMED ROBBERY ON LANTAO.

Chinese Man and Son Kidnapped

A Chinese woman living at Lantao and engaged as a stone-quarrier has reported to the Police that while she was asleep in a shed with her family she was awakened by five men armed with revolvers breaking into the shed. They covered the inmates with their revolvers and threatened them with death if they made any noise. They tied the complainant's husband up and ordered them to produce their opium and valuables. Then they ransacked the shed and stole money, jewellery and clothing to the value of \$148, and left, taking with them her husband and little son. Two others of the gang went to the shed next door and held up the stone cutters, who were there to the number of fourteen, getting away with clothing worth fifteen dollars. Leaving the sheds they all made off in rowing boats to a two masted junk lying off the shore, and sailed in the direction of Lintin, Chinese territory.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F.C. Jenkin D.S.P. (Reserve) state:

Patrols.  
Details for Tuesday, August 31st (vide orders of 27th-28th inst.) are altered as follows:—  
Inspector D'Almada will report at 5.50 p.m., and Chief Inspector Mason at 8.50 p.m. Crown-Sergeant Evans will not report for duty.

Details for Wednesday, September 1st, vide orders of 28th-30th instant.  
Thursday, September 2nd, 5.50 p.m.: Five men to be detailed by O. C. Portuguese Company. Also Sergeants Silva and Hilario to patrol with Inspector Watt.  
8.50 p.m.: Sergeants O. C. Moon and Chow U Ting, and three men to be detailed by O. C. Chinese Company. Also Sergeants Botelho and Rosa to patrol with Inspector Taylor.

Men warned for Patrol duty must procure belt hooks from Noordin and "Duty Reminders" from the D.S.P.'s office.

Parades.  
Central, Police Station 8 p.m. Monday, August 30th—Nos. 1 and 2 Portuguese Platoons. Tuesday, August 31st—Indian Platoon under Chief Inspector. Indian Recruits under Sergeant-Major. Wednesday, September 1st.—Nos. 3 & 4 Chinese Platoons. All Chinese Recruits under Chief Inspector.

Thursday, September 2nd.—Nos. 3 & 4 Portuguese Platoons. Details from Portuguese Company under Crown-Sergeant C. M. S. Alves.

Promenade Concert, September, 18th.  
By courtesy of the Colonel and Officers of the 74th Panjab, the Band of that regiment will play at this Concert.

## FAREWELL GATHERING.

Mr. Kilby of the P.C.M. to Leave for San Francisco.

The members of the Olympic Tennis Club, Kowloon, entertained Mr. R. J. Kilby of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Hongkong Office, to dinner at the King Edward Hotel on Saturday evening, the guest being about to leave for San Francisco. The customary toasts were honoured and the evening was spent in music, the programme being contributed to by Messrs. Kilby, G. Grimble, C. J. Higginbotham, J. Smith, R. G. Southerton, J. Crawford and T. O. Wilkin.

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**COLUMBIA RECORDS.**

6880	"A LITTLE BIT OF GREEN....."	
6878	"WHEN I DREAM OF OLD KRIM"	
6873	"ON THE ISLAND OF PINES"	Duke
6867	"ON THE SHORES OF ITALY"	Harry Champion
6820	"A LITTLE BIT OF CUCUMBER"	
6813	"MY OLD IRON CROSS"	
	"HERE WE ARE AGAIN"	Kings Military Band
	"NOW ARE WE ALL HERE"	
	"HERE WE ARE AGAIN"	Kirkby
	"THE FLAG THAT NEVER COMES DOWN"	Littimer
	"LANDING OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN FRANCE"	
	"WITH THE FLEET IN ACTION"	Kings Mil. Band

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SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	29th Aug.	1st Sept.
TAIYUAN	20th Sept.	24th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,389, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for Spore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 31st Aug.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched as above on the 1st September.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

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Hongkong, Aug. 27, 1915.

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## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 30th AUGUST.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

TUESDAY, 31st AUGUST.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.  
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, Tons 1651. | s.s. Taishan, Tons 2006.  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## MACAO

Week days at 7 a.m. TO HONGKONG.  
10 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.  
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.  
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
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MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Salsuta Maru Capt. T. Sato	T. 16,000 {THURS., 9th Sept. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Saki Maru Capt. Noma	T. 12,500 {TUES., 7th Sept., at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye	T. 12,500 {TUES., 21st Sept., at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13,500 {TUES., 14th Sept. at 4 p.m.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,000 {FRI., 15th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	T. 10,000 {FRIDAY, 13rd Sept.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Rangoon Maru Capt. H. Nomura	T. 8,000 {MONDAY, 18th Sept.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 {SUN., 12th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		

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" 2nd Single " 400.	" 2nd Single " 360.
" " Return " 605.	" " Return " 550.

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" " " Montreal \$60.3.0

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single \$25.

" " " 1st Return \$37.10/-

To Sydney, 1st Single \$40. To Melbourne 1st Single \$41.

" " " 1st Return \$72. " " " 1st Return \$73.16/-

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" " " 2nd " \$90. " " " 2nd " \$83.

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CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	31st Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	31st Aug. at 4 p.m.
H'OW, P'HOI & H'PHONG	Sungkiang	1st Sept. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	1st Sept. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI & TIENTSIN	Huichow	3rd Sept. at 4 p.m.

## DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhu," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

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S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 30th August, 1915.

## SHIPPING

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between  
JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikinix	JAPAN	29th Aug.	JAVA	1st Sept.
Tjilmanox	JAPAN	4th Sept.	JAVA	6th Sept.
Tjitaromx	JAVA	5th Sept.	SHAI	12th Sept.
Tjiliwongx	JAVA	7th Sept.	JAPAN	13th Sept.

Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA  
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 14th Sept., at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	28th Sept., at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	12th Oct., at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	9th Nov., at noon.

First Class to London.....\$71.10. Return (6 months) £120.  
First Class to New York.....\$60. " " £96.10.  
" " " San Francisco \$45. " " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.  
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.  
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 18 knots Friday, 10th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

## THE EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	23rd Aug.	17th Sept. 11 a.m.
Empire	13th Sept.	6th Oct.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports,

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 31st Aug. at 3.00 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 7th Sept. at 3.00 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf at the Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

## LOG BOOK.

Business as Usual.

A shipmaster on the China coast, who offered his services to the Government, has received a reply declining his offer in the present circumstances. "Your services," the reply states, "are just as valuable as master of a British ship, and were many to leave to fight the enemies of the King, the overseas trade would collapse to the detriment of the Empire."

New Pacific Service.

The withdrawal of the Pacific Mail Company from the Pacific trade has already been followed by the inauguration of new Japanese lines to take its place and even European companies are hastening forward to fill the gap. The Oriental Steamship Company, of Holland, will inaugurate a regular service between San Francisco, Japan and China ports, and Vladivostok. The Indian will be the pioneer on the new route, making her first trip in the course of the present month, and others will follow regularly.

East Asiatic Co.

The East Asiatic Company is having built by Messrs. Ramage and Ferguson, Leith, a large four-masted auxiliary sailing ship to be named the Kobenhavn. This vessel will be 370ft. and will have a very large spread of canvas. The propelling machinery will consist of a six-cylinder Burmeister and Wain Diesel engine of the four-cycle type, generally similar in design to the engines fitted in the full-powered motor ships belonging to the East Asiatic Company, and the power developed will be sufficient to give the ship a speed of 7 to 8 knots. The performance of the Kobenhavn in service will be watched with interest, and if the vessel is successful, the use of the internal-combustion engine for auxiliary motive power may postpone still further the oft-prophesied disappearance of the ocean sailing ship.

Freight.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s (Shanghai) report for the fortnight ended August 19, states: Our homeward freight market to Europe is even quieter than when last writing; tea-ships have been less owing to the home demand falling short and the bean market still shows no signs of life. The only thing moving now is an average quantity of general cargo which, however, is never very important at this time of the year and we are sorry to say that all the indications point to a continuance of this state of affairs. There is a certain amount of demand for space for Genoa and Marseilles but tonnage is scarce for these ports. The rumours that the Pacific Mail Line are going to stop running across the Pacific appear to be founded on truth and we understand that the five vessels now employed on this run will all be withdrawn by November next; this will be a serious blow to the China trade and it is impossible to forecast the results at the moment but as regards one effect we think there is no doubt, and that is that rates will be sure to go up. Coastwise:—This market has been rather dull during the past fortnight as is only to be expected at this season of the year and rates seem to be a little easier all round; there is, however, a very strong "under-tow" and it only needs a little demand to spring up in some direction or another when rates would immediately harden up again. For London and the Continent:—The next cargo-boats on this berth are as follows:—Marseilles, London, Sawa Maru (August 22) Atsuta Maru (September 5) London, Hull, Kandahar (August 20) London, Knight Companion (August 21) Marseilles, Liverpool, Telemont (August 30) London, Bloemfontein (September 15). For New York via Suez and Panama:—The only news of interest on this berth is that the rate on tea has been reduced again and now stands at 60/- a ton; the str. Chinese Prince sailed via Suez on the 15th instant, and the berth will remain vacant until early September when the str. Shimosa will load and sail via Panama somewhere about the tenth of the month.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed  
Fladen Haddock, Kippers &c.,  
ALEXANDRA CAFE.



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INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
S'hai, Kobe & Moji	Laisang	Tues., 31st Aug. at d'light
W'wei & Tientsin	Chipshing	Wed., 1st Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI	Choyung	Fri., 3rd Sept. at noon
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Taksang	Sat., 4th Sept. at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 4th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	Suisang	Sat., 4th Sept. at 3 p.m.
Kobe & Moji	Yatshing	Fri., 10th Sept. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 11th Sept. at 3 p.m.

## Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe, Inland Sea and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.  
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.  
For Freight or Passage.

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**  
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R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL  
MAIL STEAM  
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Subject to change without Notice.

## HOMeward.

For Steamer. Date of Departure

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## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
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TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK, VIA  
PANAMA CANAL.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

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Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK  
VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

**THE BANK LINE LIMITED.**  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Amazon	M. M.	4, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	8, Sept.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Ateuta M.	N. Y. K.	9, Sept.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	P. & O.	10, Sept.
London	Bloomstein	B. L. L.	17, Sept.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Nankin	P. & O.	24, Sept.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Fco via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	31, Aug.
New York via Panama Canal	Shimosa	D. & Co.	31, Aug.
Via T'ma via K'lung & S'hai &c.	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	3, Sept.
San Fco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	7, Sept.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle etc.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	7, Sept.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.
San Fco via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Sept.
San Fco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	30, Sept.
San Fco via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	19, Oct.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	24, Sept.

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	31, Aug.
Tamsui, K'lung via S'ow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	31, Aug.
S'pore, Pang, R'gon & Calcutta	Dunera	D. S. Co.	31, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Laisang	J. M. Co.	31, Aug.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Saigon		
Manila	Maru	O. S. K.	4, Sept.
Java	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	4, Sept.
Java	Tikini	J.O.J.L.	1, Sept.
Java	Tjimanook	J.O.J.L.	6, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	R'gon M.	N. Y. K.	6, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Paul Lecat	M. M.	6, Sept.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nore	P. & O.	6, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	7, Sept.
Shanghai	Nankin	P. & O.	10, Sept.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Banri M.	N. Y. K.	11, Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Anping & Takao via Swatow and Amoy			
Shanghai	Soshu Maru	O. S. K.	18, Sept.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.O.J.L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitarom	J.O.J.L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.O.J.L.	Q. desp.

## TO SAIL

## "GLEN LINE"

(McGREGOR COW &amp; Co.) LTD.

For Genoa, London &amp; Hull

For freight and Further Particulars, apply to

**SHEWAN TOMES & Co.**

Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF  
STEAMERS.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA sails from  
Hongkong on Thursday, September 30,  
at 1 p.m.The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA will sail  
from Yokohama on Friday August 20, via  
Manila for Hongkong.The mails have been transferred to the  
Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. AKI MARU  
due to arrive at Hongkong on the 29th  
August.The P. M. s.s. CHINA will be de-  
spatched from this port on Tuesday the  
31st August at noon for San Francisco  
via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama  
and Honolulu.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The O. & A. Line s.s. SALAMIS sailed  
from Mauritius on the 14th inst. and is  
expected to arrive here on the 1st Sept.The O. & A. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left  
Port Darwin for Hongkong via Philippine  
Ports on 19th inst. and may be expected  
to arrive on or about 31st instant.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Pingpuer, Br. s.s. 2,394, 13th inst. Singa- pore, 24th inst. Gen.—R. & S.	
Fukui Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,087, H. Chishiki, 18th inst.—Moji, 18th inst. Gen.—M. B. & C.	
Agapenor, Br. s.s. 2,333, 18th inst.— Manila, 18th inst. Gen.—R. & S.	
Nanyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,923, 19th inst.— Wakamatsu, 13th inst. Gen.—M. B. & C.	
Artemis, Dut. s.s. 2,313, F. Reedecker, 19th inst.—Hankow, 13th inst. Ballast —A. P. & Co.	
Halobing, Br. s.s. 1,777, J. S. Thomas, 22nd Aug.—Fookchow, 19th Aug. Gen.— D. L. & Co.	
Dunera, Br. s.s. 3,403, A. Munro, 24th inst.— Calcutta, 7th inst. Gen.—D. S. & Co.	
Madawaska, Br. s.s. 1,362, A. MacLean, 24th Aug.—Manila, 21st Aug.— B. & C.	
Halyang, Br. s.s. 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 25th Aug.—Saigon, 20th Aug. Rice— Chinese.	
Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,993, W. G. G. Loak, 24th inst.—Manila, 21st inst. Gen.— J. M. & Co.	
China, Am. s.s. 2,156, H. Thompson, 25th Aug.—San Francisco, Gen.—F. M. & Co.	
Laisang, Br. s.s. 2,224, Mooney, 25th Aug.— Singapore, 20th Aug. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Chipshing, Br. s.s. 1,193, H. Y. Walher, 26th Aug.—Tientsin, 18th Aug. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Aldenhams, Br. s.s. 2,257, G. L. Smith, 26th Aug.—Kobe, 21st Aug. Gen.—G. L. & Co.	
Teau, Br. s.s. 1,353, Trowbridge, 27th Aug.— Manila, 24th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.	
Suisang, Br. s.s. 1,773, M. Simpson, 27th Aug.—Hongkong, 24th Aug. Gen.— J. M. & Co.	
Otari Maru No. 2, Jap. s.s. 1,709, Yashika, 26th Aug.—Moji, 20th August Coal—M.B.G.K.	
Moyori Maru, J. p. s.s. 2,293, S. Kishibiki, 24th Aug.—Kobe, 20th Aug. Gen.— N.Y.K.	
Changchow, Br. s.s. 1,407, G. Morris, 28th Aug.—Fookchow, 21st Aug. Gen.— & Rice—B. & S.	
Fromethus, Nor. s.s. 1,027, O. Valen, 27th Aug.—Bangkok, 20th Aug.— Rice—Chinese.	
Sardinia, Br. s.s. 1,143, J. T. Jeffery, 28th inst.—Singapore, 23rd inst. Gen.— F. & O. S. N. Co.	
Sungtiang, Br. Br. s.s. 987, J. Robinson, 27th Aug.—Haiphong, 26th Aug.— Gen.—B. & S.	
Titau, Br. s.s. 2,730, J. W. Read, 27th Aug.— Manila, 25th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.	

## TO SAIL.

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THE CANADIAN PACIFIC  
RAILWAY CO.

will despatch

The Steamship

## MONTEAGLE

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USUAL PORTS OF CALL

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Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	436
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months).....	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco .....	33
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Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco .....	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months).....	46.10
Manila, H'kong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (Six Months) .....	65
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months) .....	109
Reduced rates to all Ports in the United States, Canada, and Europe.	114

Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms  
(all outside rooms); Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery,  
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Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

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Prince's Building.

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## JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

TO

## UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON ..... Bloemfontein 17th September.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

**THE BANK LINE, LTD.**

Hongkong, 30th Aug. 1915.

General Agents.

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of Light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER BILLY OR SPRING TIDES	WIND OF TIDE	SWING	SLIPS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200	180' top bottom	12'	2'	1'	1'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	275	160'	12'	2'	1'	1'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	240	160'	12'	2'	1'	1'
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240	160'	12'	2'	1'	1'
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	240	160'	12'	2'	1'	1'
WAI KOWLOON						
Cosmoopolis Dock	400	160'	12'	2'	1'	1'
ABERDEEN						
Hong Dock	470	160'	12'	2'	1'	1'
Leicester Dock	220	160'	12'	2'	1'	1'

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

**R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N.** Kowloon Dock Hongkong.Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.  
TOWN OFFICE.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1915.

### FIGHTING ROUND YPRES.

#### PATROL WORK IN "MAYFAIR."

#### HOT COFFEE IN ENEMY "DUG-OUT."

[The following descriptive account which has been communicated by an eye-witness present with General Headquarters continues and supplements the narrative published on July 12 of the movements of the British Force and the French Armies in immediate touch with it:—]

July 13.—On Friday, the 9th, the enemy's pressure against the trenches south of Boesinghe (to the north of Ypres) from which we had driven them on Tuesday was slightly relaxed, but the shelling by guns and trench mortars did not abate. There was also considerable artillery action on the part of the hostile guns near Trenchy and along our centre generally. Underground we were active and fired mines near St. Eloi—to the south of Ypres—and in front of Ploegsteert Wood.

The greater part of Saturday was uneventful, though the Germans continued to shell our line, especially on the left, where they were unable to leave us undisturbed in possession of the ground we had gained. About 8 p.m., after a bombardment which lasted the whole day, they rushed a short length of one of the trenches taken by us on the 6th. This was at once recaptured by us and retained.

Sunday was also a quiet day; but that night the enemy fired one mine in front of our line near Hill 60 and another to the north of Armentières, which blew up a ruined house. The explosions were followed by gun, trench mortar, and machine-gun fire, but in neither case was there any infantry attack. Our snipers had considerable success during the day, as had our bombers in front of La Bassée. Monday passed without any occurrence of importance until evening, when the Germans fired another large charge near Hill 60, and fired a mine in front of Ploegsteert Wood. In the latter case we occupied and held the crater in spite of heavy shelling.

#### Frutless German Counter-Attacks.

Tuesday, the 13th, witnessed a renewal of activity on the part of the Germans on the northern half of our front. About 10 a.m. one of our advanced posts on the Verlorenhoek road, to the east of Ypres, was suddenly rushed. It was at once retaken. Still, unable to acquiesce in our retention of the ground captured by us a week before, to the north of Ypres—which was of considerable value to them—the enemy during the night concentrated the fire of their heavy howitzers on it, throwing many gas projectiles. They then, under cover of this gas attack, assaulted and once more got possession of a section of the front line held by us of the ground we had taken on the 6th. Our bombers at once counter-attacked, drove back the hostile infantry and recaptured the trench. During the night the eastern portion of the Ypres area and the section of our front opposite La Bassée came in for heavy shelling as well.

As an illustration of the homely nomenclature of many of the well-known portions of the labyrinth of trenches stretching along our front, the following report of some patrol work accomplished last week is quoted:—"A patrol went about 130 yards down the old communication trench between Davies-street and Hyde-Park corner and found the eastern end full of dead Germans."

Startling and somewhat incongruous as such a statement may be at first sight, especially to a Londoner, the use of the names of British streets forms a simple system of identification and one well adapted for local use.

#### Successful Surprise Attack.

Difficult as it is to see anything of a position under bombardment, owing to the smoke of the bursting shell and the clouds of dust raised by each explosion, the screen hiding the section of the enemy's trenches attacked during the preparatory action of our guns on the morning of the 6th was much increased by a mist which had crept up during the early hours and had covered the whole of the low-lying area near the Ypres Canal with an impenetrable white veil. This, however, lifted somewhat before the time for the assault arrived, and our infantry, who had been crouching under cover ready and impatient for the signal to advance, were able to see their way to the enemy's position, which was very close. But so well had the assault been prepared that there was little shooting from the German front line and hardly any necessity for our stormers to hurry, even though they were deprived of the concealment that would have been afforded by the fog.

The effects of the fire of our guns and those of the French had indeed been severe, and the German defences, which were very deep, were much knocked about. The survivors of the men who had been holding them—with the exception of a few who threw bombs till the last moment—had bolted, and the trenches were full of a surprising amount of equipment and gear of all sorts. The attack was evidently a surprise, for hot coffee was found ready in some of the dug-outs, and many unopened letters lay about, showing that a mail had been received. Many of the Germans' pouches were found to be filled with cigars, and these were pronounced to be of good quality by our men, as was the coffee. Many of the articles were partially buried, and were only unearthed by degrees. In addition to the three trench mortars and a machine-gun already reported captured another machine-gun has since been found in a damaged condition.

James Potter, German.

From the number of bodies found and from the statements of prisoners the German losses appear to have been severe, though the information available is not sufficient to enable any useful estimate of them to be made. Curiously enough, amongst the prisoners taken on the 6th was one bearing the very British name of James Potter. He is a Heligoland of English parentage, and became a naturalized German when Great Britain handed over the island in 1890.

It has now been ascertained that the mine which we fired on June 30 under the German trench to the north of Neuve Chapelle accounted for 38 of the enemy, 22 being killed. These troops were Bavarians. In this quarter, also, during the past two or three weeks our snipers have taken a heavy toll of the enemy.

Though not attacking, the Germans are very zealous in endeavouring to cause annoyance by intermittent firing during day and night both from their guns and trench mortars. Since the latter pieces are close up to the front trenches and their position is apt to be given away at night by the flash of discharge, to overpower the latter the Germans send up a brilliant flare at the same moment as they fire a trench mortar. They are continually busy, also, in improving their defences and in cutting the long grass or crops in front of them, which they do every night.

### OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)  
London, Friday July 23rd.

#### A Race with Time.

The significant fact of the war at the present moment is that now for the first time the great guns of Warsaw are speaking in the East. The next week or two will be a critical time, and perhaps the turning point of the present phase of the war. A vigorous and boldly planned combined offensive by the Germans and the Austrians has dislodged the Russians from the Carpathian Passes, thrust them back nearly out of Galicia, and driven in their Western line by powerful thrusts north and south until Warsaw is the apex of a huge salient. In other words the enemy has succeeded, or almost succeeded, in accomplishing now what failed of achievement last year. The German plan in the outbreak of the war, a plan long matured and carefully tested in every link, was that the German second line troops, co-operating with the Austrians in the East, should crush any Russian offensive in the bud, and hurl the Russian armies headlong back from the Vistula and the San. Warsaw was to fall, and the Austrian armies, with such second line troops as Germany could afford to spare for the purpose, were to hold the demoralized Russians securely inside Russia. The belief was that Russia, whose equipment for a big modern campaign Austria viewed with contempt and Germany with derision, could be either placed on a rigid defensive or even forced, with Turkey threatening her flanks, to sue for peace. In the meantime the fall might of the German armies, with some assistance from Austria as the situation improved in the East, was to be concentrated on the Western campaign. The French armies were to be defeated in a series of rapid movements, and France was to be brought to her knees very quickly, once Paris was a hostage in the German hands. No one who attentively studies the campaign, and intelligently weighs the probabilities, can doubt that, but for the intervention of the British Empire, and the grand factor of the British Fleet, this ambitious scheme would have succeeded. It has now come to a thrilling race against time.

#### The New Plan.

That Great Britain has been the means of thwarting this colossal coup is quite enough to account for the special hatred, malice and ill-will engendered in the German mind and bosom by the name of England. The British army, contemptibly small though it really was, helped materially in the splendid effort by which the French parried at the last moment the enemy's terrible thrust at Paris. But it is the British Navy, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that has turned the tide of war. Had the German fleet been let loose on the French coast, or even free to concentrate its energies on the Baltic, the situation would have been hopeless from the point of view of our two gallant Allies. These facts are being borne in mind by sensible people at a time when the Northcliffe Press is trumpeting abroad our abysmal failure to do anything right in this war. Up to the present what we have been enabled to do has been merely to save Europe. This is no reflection and no belittlement of the heroic efforts either of Russia or of France. Without them our position would have been hopeless. But we were under Heaven the makeweight that turned the balance, though makeweight is rather grotesquely inadequate term to apply to the British Navy and the British Treasury. As it turned out, the

Austro-German plan failed in both instances. By splendid leadership and truly amazing fighting Russia proved altogether superior to Austria and the German second line armies. And the German offensive in the West was repelled, or partially repelled, with enormous losses to the enemy. But the German General Staff has hastily forged a new plan on the anvil of war. By the use of enormous numbers of machine-guns and prodigious quantities of barbed wire the Germans are contriving to hold their trenches in the West with a minimum of men. And they are now concentrating powerful forces, in co-operation with Austrian armies immensely improved by twelve months of German tutelage, with the object of carrying out now against Russia the coup de main that failed last autumn. But they have lost precious time as well as the Allies. The desperate chance on which the enemy is now putting his fortunes is that Russia can be crushed out of all effective initiative before the Allies can force the Dardanelles. The problem is whether we can dig through to bring Russia the vital sustenance for her fighting men in the way of munitions before the enemy can accomplish his struggle-hold. It is said that the Turks are almost at the last gasp in Gallipoli, with their munitions nearly exhausted. Germany already threatens Roumania with the fate of Belgium unless she consents to allow her territory to be used as a nexus for men and shells. It is a pretty desperate gamble from any point of view. The Russian disasters are very unfortunate. The Balkan States would naturally have had more heart to reject the German menace if their powerful neighbour and possible ally were in a better state to render them assistance. Yet there is good reason to believe that Roumania, and probably some other Balkan States, will stand firm by the Allies. We must hope and pray that it will be so, and certainly Mr. Asquith's cryptic remark about helping out of our War Loan other States than those at present actually in the field, strengthens the conviction that all will be well in this critical region. Most of the great strategists seem to think that the centre of gravity in this war will tend towards the East, where lies the real key to the general situation. Much depends on the ability of Russia to withstand the present hurricane of war. If Russia had adequate supplies of big gun and rifle ammunition, there would not be the slightest doubt about it.

The General Position. Imperial and expert observers with the Russian armies insist that Russia's fighting morale is better than ever, that all she lacks is ammunition, which is of course a vital necessity, and that preparations were made for the present retreat long before it was foreseen by the world generally. The Warsaw salient is such a huge triangle that it might be, under anything like favourable conditions, a thoroughly tenable position. But the fall of Warsaw, serious though it would be in many ways, and particularly as loyally to Russia a splendid railway terminus and junction, would not be so disastrous as a heavy defeat in the field. The enemy's object will have more than half failed to be realised so long as the Russian Armies remain undefeated in the field. The Russians have never yet been wanting in sound strategy, and there is no doubt that the Russian Staff realises the position. Their object will be, it may safely be assumed, to offer the most stubborn possible resistance to the onslaught, and to exact the heaviest possible toll, while sedulously refraining from risking anything like a decisive action until they are in a position

### POISON GASES.

Poles' Appeal to President Wilson.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Central News writes that the delegate of the Polish-American Committee at Warsaw has addressed the following appeal to President Wilson:—"In the name of God and humanity, the Polish nation addresses you, as the President of the United States and a Christian, with the prayer that you will use your powerful influence to compel Germany, at any cost, to renounce the employment of asphyxiating gases, which spread thirty versts from the battle line. In a military respect the utility of these gases is more than doubtful, but if they are to be applied henceforward they will poison our citizens, their wives and their children; will make the water and the crops unfit for use and poison the wells and the horses and cattle, the effect of this will be that after the war we shall have not only a ruined country, but a population which will slowly die out in consequence of the chlorine poisoning."

#### The Pantheon.

The Pantheon, where, on this memorable July 14, the remains of Rouget de l'Isle are laid, is the result of a vow made by Louis XV, but it was not completed until long after that monarch's death. The "Westminster Abbey" of France was dedicated to St. Genevieve, the patron saint of Paris and for a time the building was called the Church of St. Genevieve. Mr. Hill upon which it stands still bears that name.

to fight on equal terms. What would be a real disaster, from the broad general point of view of the Allies, would be that Russia should be put definitely out of action. In that event the situation would be grave indeed, though not hopeless by any means. But it would produce a change in the general situation which might bring Germany's hopes of an inconclusive peace much nearer than it is now. Meanwhile, we may look for big movements in the West to develop very shortly. The necessary supplies of ammunition and special equipment are being rushed to the front, and it is no longer a secret that Kitchener's Army, by no means all of it, but still powerful forces, is now in the field. And despite all the ingenious reports to the contrary it is now quite certain that Germany is at her last gasp economically. If she cannot accomplish something decisive before the winter sets in Germany will have little hope of success of any sort. The war is costing her rather more per diem than our three millions sterling, and though she is facing it on an elaborate system of owing herself money, there is a definite limit to her powers of resistance. No attention whatever need be paid to the peace-at-any-price campaign now in progress in this country. It is being organised by a handful of individuals and worked by a number of organisations that are in effect the same. There is not much doubt that home-cured Anglo-German influence and money is behind it. A distinguished military officer with responsible duties in this country stated this week that the military could crush it in a day, but that the Home Office for some reason holds their hand. Sir John Simon, the New Home Secretary, was one of the Ministers who opposed the war, regardless of our eternal dishonour, and there are many people of position and influence who wonder why he did not resign when his policy was rejected. The country is in no mood to stand any nonsense from lawyers at the present time, and unless Sir John Simon toes the line, he will have to deprive the nation of his invaluable services.

(To be Continued.)

### WAR ITEMS.

German Timber Destroyed. Amsterdam, July 15. According to the *Telegraaf* a great fire is raging in the wood of Hobe Mark, near Haltern, in the Rhine Province, which up till now has destroyed about 500 acres of firwood and 3,000 cubic metres of mining timber. The damage is estimated at over 250,000 marks (212,500).

#### Unpopular Crown Prince.

Paris, July 17. Telegrams to the newspapers say that German prisoners belonging to the army of the Crown Prince, who were captured in the course of the recent engagements, declare that the Crown Prince has become unpopular amongst the German superior officers, who openly discuss his tactical errors and severely condemn the cynical indifference with which he sacrifices the lives of his men.

#### America and the Detention of Cotton.

Washington, July 18.—Cotton exporters and others express their satisfaction at the inauguration by the British Embassy of cash payments for detained American cotton cargoes the ownership of which has been established. The first partial payment of \$250,000, was made to-day at the rate of ten cents per pound.

#### No Gun-Running in Egypt.

Cairo, July 15.—Lieut.-General Sir J. G. Maxwell, general officer commanding the forces in Egypt, has issued a proclamation stating that anybody obtaining military stores except at a properly authorised sale is liable to a penalty of £100 or two years' imprisonment.

#### Weekly Profit of Krupps.

Amsterdam, July 15.—Krupp von Bohlen, chief of the Essen firm, has given 100,000 marks for disinfection purposes to von Hindenburg's army. Krupp's employees have contributed the same amount. It is said in Germany that Krupp is making two million marks a week in furnishing munitions to the German Army.

#### Vivian Nickalls's Resolve.

Philadelphia, July 15.—Vivian Nickalls, the famous rowing coach, has resigned his position at Pennsylvania University in order to join the British Army. He refuses all entreaties to remain another year. "My country need her sons," said Nickalls, "and I'm going. I've remained here and read what little news we get, and can stand it no longer."

#### How A Young Territorial Tried to get to France.

X was a young Territorial. He had been, presumably, long in training. He wanted to get to France, and tried to do so in an open boat. While negotiations for hiring the craft were in progress a constable arrested him. At Worthing where X was charged with being an absentee, the constable told the story. "I am fed up with this country," X told him. Proposed Mobilisation of Russian Industry.

Petrograd, July 15.—The Zemtso of Kharkoff has presented to the Czar a request for a compulsory mobilisation of industry, with the object of co-operation in furnishing munitions of war. His Majesty cordially thanked the Zemtso, and ordered the Cabinet to consider the request.

#### Germany's Serious Financial Position.

Paris, July 17.—According to a Dutch correspondent, writing in the *Matin*, Germany's financial situation is very different from that set forth by the statement of the Reichsbank.

Instead of a gold balance, as shown, of 2,388 million marks, Germany holds only 1,500 million, owing to the heavy payments she has been obliged to make in cash for purchases abroad.

Her war expenses now amount to over two and a half milliards a month—\$125,000,000.

### THE KEY OF THE WAR.

(Continued from Saturday.)

Rumours and movements suggesting an early effort to break through in the West were doubtless an elaborate blind, and attacks by order such as those commanded by the Crown Prince in the Argonne would also be the most obvious of methods for veiling the purely defensive nature of the German position in the West and trying to conceal the general and culminating character of the Eastern plan of attack. At the present moment, however, a policy of forcing the German lines prematurely in the West and with the risk of disproportionate losses does not suit France and Britain. Italy in the same way cannot disproportionate without lossessolve her Alpine problem by direct assault, though like France and Britain she can make her defensive lines an impenetrable barrier.

#### VIII.—Time and the East.

On the one hand, therefore, if the Germans or the Austrians imagine that they are secure from formidable attack anywhere in the West they may find themselves very seriously mistaken. There is every reason to think that all along the line from the North Sea to the Adriatic the Allies are amassing a steadily increasing superiority of men and guns, it is therefore in any case out of the question that the military strength of the three Western Powers should remain relatively passive and immobilised. In view of the conditions we have set out, and in spite of all German attempts to hypnotise us, narrow our efforts and paralyse our initiative by threats against Calais and Verdun, it is the more certain that the Western Powers have a sufficient margin of power if they use it promptly and thoroughly to decide the destinies of the East long before the Germans can have any chance of reaching Kieff and the Black Sea. It is the destinies of the whole East of the Mediterranean that are, in the first instance, at stake. That is a fact of no less vital and urgent importance to Britain, to France and Italy, to the entire cause of the Allies than to Russia herself. The Central Empires are in mortal dread of the fate that threatens Turkey. The feverish desire to avert that fate at any cost is at present a governing influence upon their plans and counsels. They have at last begun to threaten Roumania as they threatened Belgium at the beginning of the war, and they are, of course, as capable of trampling on any Balkan State if it suited their book, as of crushing Servia if they could. It is now or never with Roumania, and we much doubt whether that well-armed and high-spirited kingdom is in the mood not only to renounce all hope of racial reunion, but to sink into vassalage. Bulgaria's opportunities of co-operating with the Quadruple Entente have become, as she must see, definitely more favourable to all her interests, racial and territorial and maritime. Delay at Sofia, however, is intelligible and must not be hastily interpreted. Greece—where M. Venizelos is still prevented from returning to power—is at present like a blind man turning an hour-glass but not knowing the hour. The Serbs of both kingdoms are very ready to give a stout account of themselves when the Quadruple Alliance may think expedient.

On Gallipoli, where the Turks are in difficulty with their supplies, there has been marked though slow progress; but we have written in vain unless we have shown that in that direction other and wider resources must be found. In the phase now opening Constantinople is the key of the war for the Allies, and there all German effort in the East can be made vain. Time is of the essence of the contract in that matter and it is for Britain to take the lead. *The Observer*



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST, 30 1915.

## A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

### LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of August 30, 1914.

**Austrian Regiment Decimated.**  
The advance continues in Galicia. An Austrian regiment has been decimated.

**Canada's Fine Subscriptions.**  
It was announced to-day in Montreal that a total of \$1,400,000 (Gold) has been subscribed for the Canadian National Patriotic Funds and there is every indication that the fund will reach two millions.

**Operation off Heligoland.**  
The Press Bureau announces to-day that a concentrated operation of some consequence has been attempted against the Germans off Heligoland, a strong force of destroyers were supported by cruisers and battle cruisers. The submarines intercepted and attacked the German destroyers and cruisers guarding the approaches of the coast. The action was fortunate and fruitful. Destroyers were heavily engaged with destroyers. All British vessels returned in good order. Two German destroyers were sunk and many damaged. The first light cruiser squadron sank the Mainz. The first battle cruiser squadron sank a cruiser of the Koln class. Another disappeared in the mist, heavily afloat and sinking. The British ships Amethyst and Laertes were damaged. British casualties are not heavy.

**Confirmation.**  
The British Fleet near Heligoland sank three German cruisers and two destroyers. No British vessels were sunk.

**German Vandalism.**  
The Germans, disregarding protests, have made all the males (of Louvain) prisoners, and have entrained the women to some destination unknown. They have burned the entire town, with its magnificent cathedral, university, library, etc. Several notables were shot, and an intellectual metropolis of forty thousand inhabitants is now a heap of ashes. The foregoing is a despatch from the Belgian Foreign Minister.

**Appalling losses on both sides.**  
The apparent inaction indicated above is explained by the frightful exhaustion of both armies. The losses are appalling on both sides, particularly among the Germans. Prisoners relate that two German infantry regiments are so decimated that they have been amalgamated into one; and of that one, only sixty men remain.

## INTERMENT OF MRS. HASKETT.

The funeral took place on Saturday, at the Happy Valley Cemetery, of Mrs. Haskett, whose sad death was reported in Friday's issue. Mrs. Haskett was the wife of Mr. G. H. Haskett, Inspector of Stores in the Public Works Department. There was a large number of friends waiting at the Monument, who followed the cortege to the graveside, the service being conducted by Rev. Robertson, Wesleyan Minister.

There were representatives from the Army and Navy present, bearing testimony to the interest taken in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home by the deceased, and the coffin was carried to the graveside by colleagues of her husband: Messrs. Ewing, Simmons, Ling, Pryde, Hamer and Randall.

A large number of floral tributes bore eloquent witness to the esteem in which the deceased lady was held by her friends.

## EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE.

### Allegations Connected with a Partnership.

This afternoon at the Police Court, before Mr. R. Lindell, Leung Tik Kwong alias Leung Tsz Ching was charged with while being a partner in the Wing Cheong Sing firm he embezzled certain monies belonging to the said partnership.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinsons and Grist, prosecuted, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shanton, of Messrs. Deacons, Looker Deacons and Harston defended.

Mr. Jenkin, outlining the case said that the sum alleged to have been embezzled was \$1,500 received by the defendant on or about December 31, 1912, at that time the defendant was a partner in the Wing Cheong Sing firm, dealing in piece goods, and was, in fact, manager of the firm, and as such was the only person who had dealt with the accounts and monies of the firm. About the end of December 1912 the sum of \$1,500 was remitted from Canton by a bank and the money was duly handed over to the Wing Cheong Sing firm, the entry being chopped with their chop. The case for the prosecution was that the defendant had received the money and had failed to account for it in the books which he kept.

The case was adjourned.

## KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Subscription List No. 36.  
The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.

T. T. from Kuala Lumpur \$5000.000.  
Per Towkay Lam Looking, Ipoh Towkay Lam Looking \$500.00  
Other subscribers \$236.65.  
Ipoh \$738.65 = \$981.37.  
Per Mr. Cheah Cheang Lim, Ipoh the Chinese Widows & Orphans Institution Ipoh, (1st collection) \$137.50.  
H. G. Graham - Planter of Sungkai, Perak 50.00 3 subscribers of \$5 each 15.00  
Ipoh \$202.50 = \$242.27.  
Wing Yik Bamboo Ware Guild 550.00.  
Chinese Philomathic Union Bangan Serai, Perak 400.00.  
New Territory 207.81.  
Man Tak Girls School 31.00.  
Already acknowledged 498,547.33.  
Total \$503,981.78.

## THE HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The weekly return showing the number of cases of communicable diseases which have been notified as occurring in the Colony during the week ending August 28, is as follows: Two cases of bubonic plague (Chinese) both fatal. Two cases of enteric fever (imported) one case proved fatal. Puerperal fever one case, fatal and one case of paratyphoid fever which proved fatal.

The total number of plague cases since the beginning of the year is 129 of which there were 125 deaths.

**Consignee Notice.**  
Consignees are reminded that all goods ex s.s. Medawaska remaining undelivered after tomorrow will be subject to rent.

**Auction Sale of Property.**  
Mr. G. P. Lammert will sell by public auction, to-morrow at 3 p.m., at his sale rooms, valuable leasehold property.

The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

We understand that the members of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club will shortly hold a meeting with a view to dealing with members who are of enemy nationality.

## VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V. D. state:—

Leave.  
Pte. D. A. Purves is granted leave of absence from 5.9.15 to 5.10.15.

Dress.  
A limited number of Army pattern boots and Army socks is available for purchase. Cost, boots about \$3.00 per pair and socks about 50 cents per pair. Members requiring either of these articles must apply to the Orderly Room in writing, stating size, as soon as possible. As the number of boots and socks available is limited, early application is essential. Applications will be dealt with in the order in which they are received.

Parades.  
Parades for Tuesday, 31st instant, 5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units (except Right Sec. M. G. Co. & Signalling Section) who have never fired a Musketry Course—Musketry Instruction on Kanasdy Road Range. Service Rifles to be carried. Corpl. Grimes R. E. will attend.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co. (except Quarry Bay Section)—Squad drill and Rifle exercises on Cricket Ground under S. M. Higby.

5.30 p.m. All recruits (including latest joined) of Right Sec. M. G. Co. who have not been passed out—Squad drill and Skirmishing on Cricket Ground.

5.30 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section, Instruction at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Remainder, Lecture at Headquarters by the Inspecting Officer, Capt. A. Riddell, 74th Punjabis.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty until to-morrow morning, H.K.V.R. On duty from to-morrow until morning of 7th September, No. 1 Sec. Art. Bty. and left Sec. M. G. Co.

Officer on duty Capt. Armstrong. Detention Camp, Kowloon. On duty until to-morrow morning H.K.V.R.

On duty to-morrow night Scouts Company.

Officer on duty Capt. Hutcheson.

On duty 1st Sept. Scouts Co.

Officer on duty Lieut. Murphy.

Orderly Officer 31st inst. to 7th Sept. Lieut. Kennett.

Orderly Sergeant 31st inst. to 7th Sept. Sergt. Bullock.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Well Known Public Servant Retires.

Mr. George Ng Fuk-shan first clerk and accountant in the Police Department is retiring after forty years in the Government service.

In 1887 he received a diploma and medal for his services in connection with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition and in 1890 was commended by the Colonial Treasurer and the Government for services in connection with the accounts.

On Saturday the retiring officer was entertained by his colleagues to a dinner at West Point when Mr. E. H. D'Aquino I. S. O. presided.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 11th September at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after 13th September 1915.

K. DOL.

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1915.

**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.**

An INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1.—) per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1915 will be payable on Monday, the 6th September, 1915 on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Friday the 3rd September, to Monday 6th September, 1915 both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1915.

## VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

H.K.V.R. Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman Commanding H.K.V.R. state:—

Prisoners of War Camp and Gun Club Hill Picquet.  
The H.K.V.R. will relieve the H.K.V.R. on Tuesday the 31st inst.

Next for Duty.

Prisoners of War Camp: Tuesday, 7 September, Sections 1 & 2 of A Co.

Wednesday, 8 September, Section 1 & 2 of B Co.

Thursday, 9 September, Section 1 of C Co.

Friday, 10 September, Sections 3 & 4 of A Co.

Saturday, 11 September, Sections 3 & 4 of B Co.

Sunday, 12 September, Sections 2, 3 & 4 of C Co.

Gun Club Hill.

Tuesday Sept. 7, Sections 3 and 4 of A Co.

Wednesday Sept. 8, Sections 3 and 4 of B Co.

Thursday, Sept. 9, Sections 2, 3 and 4 of C Co.

Friday Sept. 10, Sections 1 and 2 of A Co.

Saturday Sept. 11, Sections 1 and 2 of B Co.

Sunday Sept. 12, Section 1 of C Co.

Parades.

A, B and C Companies will parade on Friday, September 3, at 5.15 p.m. on the Cricket Ground. Dress Drill Order Shirt Sleeves. Recruits not passed out will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 31st August Wednesday and Thursday the 1st and 2nd September.

Class of Instruction.

There will be no class of instruction on Tuesday the 31st August.

The Howitt-Phillips Co.

The Howitt-Phillips Comedy Company will pay a farewell visit to Hongkong on Saturday, September 4, when they will present, at the Theatre Royal, London's latest success, "The Land of Promise."

**TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS**

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From MEXICAN, PERUVIAN, and CHILIAN PORTS and JAPAN PORTS:

s.s. "ANYO MARU"

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 31st August at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all goods remaining undelivered on 5th September at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 11th September at 10 a.m.

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Hongkong, 30th August, 1915.







## COMMERCIAL.

## The Tea Market.

Calcutta, August 3.—At the Calcutta tea sale there was an excellent demand for all grades. There were 6500 packages on offer, the Russians buying on a far more extensive scale than of late, whilst Australia and Persia were freely buying. Further, record prices were obtained for stylish leaf teas, Rs. 140 being paid for Sylhet orange pekoe. Very high prices were paid for fine teppy Assams. The market for common leaf was firm, dusts were dearer.

## Export of Sugar to China.

The export of refined sugar from Japan to China for the first half of this year was 503,000 piculs, valued at ¥5,528,000 showing a decrease of 130,000 piculs, or ¥910,000 in value as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The following is the list of exports of sugar to China in the first half of this and the corresponding period last year and the year before last:

Year	Quantity (piculs)	Value (¥)
1913	898,867	8,455,324
1914	680,046	6,438,366
1915	503,000	5,528,000

The cause of the decrease in the export for the term in question is the general rise in the price of sugar and the firm stand taken by exporters. Another reason is to be found in the recent boycott.

## The Crop Report.

The following is a summary of the Crop Report for the week ending July 31st 1915. The rainfall in Lower Burma, during the week was heavy and well distributed. Along the Arakan and Tenasserim coasts the fall was very heavy, Akyab, Kyaukpadaung, Sandoway, Amherst and Tavoy, reporting 24, 19, 20, 17, and 24 inches respectively. In Upper Burma in the dry zone the rainfall was very scanty, seven districts reporting no rain. Elsewhere the fall was light to moderate. Agricultural operations for the winter rice crop in Lower Burma are progressing satisfactorily except in the Insein district where floods are reported to have destroyed crops over a large area. In Upper Burma, the cultivation of winter rice is now and in to be commenced in progress and the reaping of early season rice has commenced. Standing crops are generally in good condition, but more rain is needed in Swatow and Myingyan. The Irrawaddy and Chindwin river levels are normal; the former is reported to be falling, but the Chindwin is rising rapidly. Live stock generally healthy; pasture is sufficient. The price of unhusked rice at Bangkok is steady at Rs. 143. Supplies are fair. The White Rice market is steady and prices are unchanged.

## North Manchurian Lumber at Dairen.

The Dairen Timber Dealers' Union, at a recent general meeting, discussed the proposed rise of the price of North Manchurian timber. In consequence, logs, dressed timber, and planed timber have been raised by 10 per cent. all round in price, and the clients have been notified to that effect. The reason for this decision is as under:

Since the outbreak of the great war the shipping activity has been kept up with unabated animation, and even vessels of hundreds of tons have frequently ventured out on coast-going services to the South Seas, etc. On this account few ships have been available for the transportation of Hokkaido timber. The steamer freights have gone up so high as to make the export of cheap-priced goods like timber almost prohibitive. The consignors either deferred the shipment of goods or had the contract cancelled altogether. Under these circumstances, however dull the building circles in South Manchuria may have been, the shortage of supply has naturally caused a rise in the timber market of Manchuria.—M. D. News.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be beaten, if Equalled For Bread Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors.

SHARE REPORT.  
COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.-SEILLERS SA-SAFES B.-BUYERS N.-NOMINAL											
STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914.		1914.		1915. 1915.		Last Dividend and Date
					Highest	Lowest	Highest, 14th May, to now	Lowest, 14th May, to now			
Banks.											
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	{ \$825 s. 276/-	120,000	\$125	all	855	July.	700	Oct. 830	x div. 790 c. div.	{ £2 3/4- at 1/9-5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15	
Marine Insurance.											
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	195 b.	10,000	\$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	395	360	{ Final of \$4 a/o 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	160 b.	10,000	£15	43	145	May	133	Jan.	170	160	{ Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	972 b.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct.	\$966	\$855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	243 b. ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	240	April	192 1/2	Jan.	243	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurance.											
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	162 b.	20,000	\$ 00	20	160	July	140	Oct.	160	130	{ \$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	405 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	405	385	{ \$27 for 1913
Shipping.											
C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd. (turn of \$4.50 per s.)		30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan.	5 1/2	Dec.	50 cts.	30 cts.	{ \$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	69 b.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov.	69 1/2	45	{ \$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong, C. & M. S. S. Co., Ltd.	22 s.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4	Jan.	22	Dec.	23	19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	{ \$146 s. 90/-	{ 60,000 £3 }		all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	154	96	{ Final of 37 1/2 making 6 1/2 on preferred shares & 5 1/2 on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	91/-	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70 1/2	Sept.	90 1/2 x div. 82 1/2	x div.	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	36 s.	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	37	32	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15
Refineries.											
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	125 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	133	111	{ \$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	38 s.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	46	27 1/2	{ \$3 for 1897
Mining.											
Kailan Mining Administration	30/- b.	1,000,000	£1	all	41/-	Feb.	33 1/2	Dec.	33 1/2	30/-	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	39.90 s.	200,000	£1	all	31.0	Jan.	1.90	Nov.	4	3.60	{ 1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	31/- n.	160,000	£1	all	39/-	Feb.	19 1/2	Nov.	32 1/2	32/-	{ 1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspian	39/- n.	796,666	£1	all	56 1/2		21 1/3				{ 1/- interim 1915
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.											
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	75 1/2 b.	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	79	68	{ \$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poa D. Co., Ltd.	73 1/2 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	76 1/2	57	{ \$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	62 1/2 b.	55,700	£100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	62 1/2	49 ex div.	{ Tls. 5 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	90 b.	36,000	£100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	93 1/2	80	{ Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.											
Anglo French Lands	1.94	13,000	\$100	t.100					94	94	{ Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	113 1/2 x div. b.	20,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	116	112	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Land Investment Co.	109 b.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	111 x div.	108	{ \$3 for year ending 30.6.15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	86.65 b.	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov.	7	6.10	{ 45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	40 b.	6,000	\$50	30	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	40	40	{ \$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	1.102 b.	78,700	£50	all	88	Dec.	69	Oct.	106	101	{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	72 b.	12,000	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	72	70	{ \$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	100 s.	10,000	\$100	all					100	100	{ 4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.											
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	1.178 b.	20,000	\$50	all	138	July	125	May	178	152 1/2	{ Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	88 b.	155,000	\$10	all	84 1/2	Mar.	7	June	74 1/2	7	{ 50 cents 31.7.08
Kung Yik	1.164 b.	15,000	\$10	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar.	103	139 1/2	{ Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laou Kung Mow	87 1/2 b.	8,000	\$100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	89	86	{ Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	1.104 b.	40,000	\$50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	104	96	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1 year end 30.6.14
Miscellaneous.											
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	10 b.	10,000	\$5	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10	10	{ 85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	4.40 ex div. b.	50,000	\$5	all	4.90	July	4	April	4 1/4	4 1/4	{ 6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)		50,000	\$1	all							
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	8.90 s.	125,000	\$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	8.95	8.00	{ 70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	83.4 s.	40,000	\$10	all	39	June	35	Aug.	34	34	{ \$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	3.15 s.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	8 1/2	6.70	{ 50 cts. for 1914.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	4.23 b.	60,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	44 1/2	39	{ \$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	1.185 b.	6,000	\$25	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec.	185	184	{ Final of \$5 making \$8 1/2 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg Co., Ltd.	28 s.	60,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	30	25	{ Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.15 b.	325,000	\$5	all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb.	5.25	4.80 x div.	{ \$10 for 1914
Langkats	1.37 b.	250,000	\$10	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec.	42	37 1/2	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/o 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	89.60 ex div. b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/2	June	10	9	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Do. (New)	80 cts. b.	50,000	\$10	all	95	Oct. Jan.	75	Dec.	80	80	{ cts.
Philippines Ltd.	4 b.	75,000	\$10	all					4	4	{ None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	5 s.	12,000	\$10	all					5	5	{ \$1.50 for 1910
Société des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	20 s.	13,200	\$50	all					20	20	{ None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	3.10 b.	20,000	\$5	all	500	June	4	Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	{ 25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	1.17 1/2 b.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan.	18	16 1/2	{ \$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	6.90 b.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec.	6.60 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	{ 60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited	56 1/2 s.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	7	6	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30	June	92	Dec.	29	29	{ \$1.50 for 1914

## WRIGHT &amp; HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, 30 AUG., 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

## EXCHANGE.

August 30th.

Selling.  
T/T ..... 1/9 5/16  
Demand ..... 1/9 3/8  
30 d/s ..... 1/9 7/16  
60 d/s ..... 1/9 1/2  
4 m/s ..... 1/9 9/16  
T/T Shanghai ..... 78 1/2  
Private 30 d/s sight  
T/T Singapore ..... 75 1/2  
T/T Japan ..... 85 1/4  
T/T India ..... 134 1/4  
Demand India ..... 134 1/4

T/T Bombay .....  
Demand Bombay ..... 134 3/4  
T/T Calcutta .....  
Demand Calcutta ..... 134 3/4  
Demand Manila ..... 85  
T/T San F'co & N.Y. 41 1/2  
Demand New York 41 1/2  
T/T Java ..... 106 3/8  
T/T Java ..... Norm.  
Demand Germany .....  
T/T France ..... 243 1/2  
Demand Paris ..... 244

On Haiphong ..... 9 % prem.  
On Saigon ..... 8 1/4 %  
On Bangkok ..... 8 1/2 %  
Buying.  
4 m/s. L/C ..... 1/9 15/16  
4 m/s. D/P ..... 1/10 1/16  
6 m/s. L/C ..... 1/10 3/16  
30 d/s. S'ney & M. 1/10 3/16  
30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y. 43  
4 m/s. Marks ..... Norm.  
4 m/s. France ..... 2.54 1/4  
6 m/s. France ..... 2.59 1/2

Gold Leaf per oz. \$59.50  
Sovereign ..... \$11.20 nom.  
Bar Silver ready ..... 22 15/16  
forward .....

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100:

Chinese ..... 20 cts. pieces \$20 3/8  
Chinese ..... 10 " \$20 3/8  
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$9 3/4  
Hongkong 10 " \$9 3/4

## NOTICE

## A "NUTRAL" BEER.

## NY CARLSBERG.

FOR YEARS KNOWN AS THE FINEST BEER SPECIALLY BREWED FOR THE FAR EAST.

MAKE AN ALLY OF IT AT ONCE.

BREWED BY THE WORLD-FAMED

NY CARLSBERG BREWERIES  
COPENHAGEN DENMARK.

Obtainable at all Hotels and Comprodores and from

DONNELLY AND WHYTE.

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## BANKS.

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:  
60, Wall Street, New York.  
LONDON OFFICE:  
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—  
ROMBAY, LONDON.  
CALCUTTA, MANILA.  
CANTON, PANAMA.  
CEBU, PEKING.  
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO.  
HANKOW, SHANGHAI.  
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE.  
Kobe, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000  
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000  
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.  
N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.  
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914.

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.  
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000  
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000  
Reserve Fund " 19,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:  
Amoy, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.  
Agencies:  
Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.  
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.  
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.  
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... £1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.  
Wm. DICKSON, Manager.  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.  
Goods received on Storage.  
Advances made on Merchandise.  
Loans made on the Provident System.  
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of  
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF  
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,  
Undertaken and Executed:  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

## BANKS.

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS:  
Sinking ..... \$1,500,000 at 2 1/2 %  
" ..... \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.  
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.,  
G. T. M. McKinnon, Esq.,  
O. S. Gubb



## WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 8.)

## FRENCH CONGRATULATIONS TO RUSSIA.

August 23, 3.00 a.m.  
General Joffre and M. Millerand have telegraphed to the Grand Duke Nicholas, expressing the pride of the French Army in co-operating with the valiant Russian troops, whose heroic struggle has aroused the admiration of the world. The Grand Duke has replied that the relations between the commands of all the Allied Armies afford a sure pledge of a glorious victory.

## ECONOMY NECESSARY.

August 23, 6.15 a.m.  
The Speaker of the House of Commons, speaking at Penrith, said that, in war time, thrift was a virtue, generosity a vice, and waste a crime. The State should first set an example in economy by discontinuing the salaries of Members of Parliament in war time, however right these may be in times of peace. It might also reduce the number of Ministers. The nation itself could economize in meat, bread, drink, tobacco, and other things that were mostly imported.

## HO. BELGIUM FARES.

A German Report on the Economic Condition.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* has sent a representative to report on the economic condition of Belgium. He has returned (says the *Westminster Gazette*) with a glowing report of the agricultural prospects of the country. The crops are growing, the orchards abound in fruit and what Belgium needs in wheat to make up her own supplies is provided by the ships of the American Committee of Relief. Even in the towns the business premises are opening again and the cafes and inns are doing a good trade.

The ruined towns and villages are, according to this correspondent, being rebuilt. "Everywhere the ruins are being cleared away, and makeshifts for dwellings and shops are being run up in the streets." Plans have been made for rebuilding Louvain, the iron bridge in Tervuren has been erected again, and in other places that have suffered from bombardment water and electric supplies have been restored.

But the correspondent admits that the great difficulty is to restart the industries of Belgium. "That is the deepest shadow in the picture—the lack of work in a country which is so highly developed, industrially speaking, 19 percent of whose population is engaged in industry, and which in most branches of commerce exports a large amount of its goods abroad and receives the raw material for making it in return. This exchange of goods has naturally been destroyed by the war, and, therefore, unemployment is rife, which on one side deprives the people of the means of living, and on the other side is a danger for the public safety and for the German Administration, and for our military operations and progress."

This extract gives the true picture of the country says the *Observer*. Germany has destroyed the trade of Belgium and has reduced its population to beggary. And, while it is endeavouring for its own advantage to repair the roads and rebuild some of the bridges, and restore communication and makes some makeshift provision for housing the people whose towns it has destroyed, Germany is still faced with a hostile hungry population who, as the correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* hints, do not render her lines of communication any safer.

## AUSTRALIAN AID IN MEN AND MONEY.

Probable Recruitment of 150,000.

Melbourne, July 14.—In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Fisher, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, announced the issue of a local loan of £20,000,000 for war purposes.

July 13.—Mr. Pearce, the Commonwealth Minister of Defence, states that over 100,000 Australians are now at the front or in training, and that if the other States follow the example of Victoria 150,000 may be considered well in sight.

Brisbane, July 13.—The Queen's and Parliament was to-day opened in state. The Governor said that Australia had sent her best sons to fight for the Mother Country by land and sea. It was impossible to read without a thrill the gallant deeds of the Queensland lads in the trenches. Much remained to be done if existing civilization was to be speedily saved from a formidable and ruthless foe. The State would co-operate with the Commonwealth in its effort to provide more men, munition, and supplies for the front. The Government would safeguard the rights of State employees who enlisted. Regarding those not in State employment, they would reserve land for them on their return. The scheme would include ex-service men who had enlisted in the Mother Country for this war.

Sydney, July 14.—Mr. Holman, the State Premier, states that the country centres are taking up the Government recruiting scheme enthusiastically. Large quantities of literature and posters are being distributed throughout New South Wales. The Cabinet has decided to devote the first week in August to a special campaign by members of Parliament. The sittings of both Houses will be suspended.

## Maddening Headaches

Dull, grinding aches in the forehead; great throbbing at the base of the brain; sharp, shooting pains through the temples and sides of the face; throbbing, maddening pains in the head—pains that set every nerve quivering in agony. All kinds of headaches and neuralgia—all sorts of external aches and pains are instantly relieved and quickly cured by LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM, just rub it in. Apply it where the pain is, let it penetrate, and the pain is gone.

Keep a bottle in the house, for it is the surest and most speedy relief for sprains, bruises, swelling, strained neck, aching back, aching feet—common as well as uncommon aches—and pains that make life a burden.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong, Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.



AN IDEAL DRINK FOR SUMMER MONTHS  
**WHITEAWAY'S CYDER**

SWEET OR DRY.

As supplied to all the leading London Hotels and Clubs such as Savoy, Claridges, Berkeley, Trocadero, Hyde Park and Royal Automobile, Raleigh and Conservative Clubs.

SOLE AGENTS

**H. RUTTONJEE & SON**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## POST OFFICE.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agular Radio Telegraph Station:—Sardina.

## PARCELS FOR THE FRENCH ARMY.

The French Post Office announces that while parcels containing tobacco, cigars or cigarettes cannot be accepted for delivery to individual French soldiers, parcels containing tobacco, etc., intended for general distribution among the French troops or French Military Hospitals or Ambulances will be accepted and admitted into France free of Customs charges if addressed to the Ministry of War, Paris.

Parcels containing dutiable articles addressed to individual members of the British and Belgian Armies operating in France will continue to be admitted free of Customs charges.

## MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe—Per LAUREL, 30th inst., 5 p.m.  
Shanghai, N. China—Per PROTECTOR, 30th inst., 5 p.m.  
Hohow & Bangkok—Per WAISHING, 30th inst., 5 p.m.

## TO-MORROW.

Straits—Per TONGHONG, 30th Aug. 10 p.m.  
Philippine Islands & Japan via N. China—Per HONOLULU, U.S. 30th inst., 5 p.m.  
Shanghai, N. China—Per PROTECTOR, 30th inst., 5 p.m.  
Hohow & Bangkok—Per WAISHING, 30th inst., 5 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, 1st Sept.

Hohow Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per SANG-KIANG, 1st Sept. 8 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 1st Sept. 2 p.m.  
Philippine Islands—Per TAMINO, 1st Sept. 3 p.m.  
Shanghai—Per YINGCHOW, 1st Sept. 3 p.m.  
(Europe via Siberia) Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 4th Sept.  
Cebu and Manila—Per TAMING, 1st Sept. 3 p.m.  
Bangkok—Per PROMETHEUS, 1st Sept. 4 p.m.  
Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya & Port Moresby—Per TUMANOKE, 1st Sept. 5 p.m.  
Hohow—Per HOPSANG, 1st Sept. 5 p.m.

## THURSDAY, 2nd Sept.

Hohow & Haiphong—Per HUEI, 2nd Sept. 11 a.m.  
Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per CHENAN, 2nd Sept. 3 p.m.  
(Shanghai Br. P.O. Tuesday, 7th Sept.)  
FRIDAY, 3rd Sept.  
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, Tacoma and United Kingdom via Canada—Per CHICAGO, 3rd Sept. 1 p.m.  
Wai-hai-wei & Tientsin—Per HUI-CHOW, 3rd Sept. 3 p.m.

## TUESDAY, 7th Sept.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 7th Sept. 2 p.m.  
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.O., Seattle, & United Kingdom, Canada—Per AKI, 7th Sept. 3 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, 8th Sept.

Shanghai, N. China Japan via Moji, Victoria, & Vancouver via U. Kingdom via Canada—Per MONTEAGLE, 8th Sept. 11 a.m.  
(Europe via Siberia) Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 11th Sept.)  
THURSDAY, 9th Sept.  
Shanghai, & N. China Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.O., Seattle, & United Kingdom, Canada—Per ATSUBA, 9th Sept. 11 a.m.

## TUESDAY, 14th Sept.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per TANGMO, 14th Sept., 4 p.m.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Changsha, Br. s.s. 1,453, F.G. Gambrell, 29th Aug.—Sydney, 4th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.  
Kaiko Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,126, K. Murakami, 29th Aug.—Swatow, Gen.—O.S.K.  
Chicago Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,837, K. Hori, 29th Aug.—Manila, 26th Aug. Gen.—O.S.K.  
Tansan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,954, 30th Aug.—Hongay, 27th Aug. Gen.—D. and Co.  
Wimbleton, Br. s.s. 2,429, John Cantell, 29th Aug.—Chingwantao, 22nd Aug. Gen.—D. and Co.  
Taktai, Dut. s.s. 2,891, W. H. Lap, 29th Aug.—Amoy, 27th Aug. Gen.—M. & Co.  
Kumkata Maru, Jap. s.s. 774, M. Tadokoro, 30th Aug.—Bangkok, 29th Aug. Gen.—Rice-T. & Co.  
Chennan, Br. s.s. 1,342, Wm. L. Jones, 30th Aug.—Shanghai, 29th Aug. Gen.—O.S.K.  
Tungus, Norw. s.s. 1,039, C. Cornelissen, 28th Aug.—Swatow, 28th Aug. Gen.—Rice-T. & Co.  
Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s. 662, T. Komizu, 30th Aug.—Hohow, 29th Aug. Gen.—O.S.K.  
All Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,002, T. Moima, 30th Aug.—Shanghai, 27th Aug. Gen.—N.Y.K.

## DEPARTED.

Aug. 28.  
Sentu Maru for Canton  
Foobang for Tientsin via Hohow  
Cheongshing for Tientsin via W. H. Wei  
Hanoi for Haiphong via Hohow  
Jade for Haiphong via Hohow

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Aug. 27.

Loonggang for Manila  
Loonggang for Haiphong via Hohow  
Hongkong for Rangoon via Amoy  
Taihei Maru for Dairen  
Arterials for Balk Papan  
Chiphaling for Canton  
Bunembet for Shanghai  
Luchow for Shanghai  
Luchow for Swatow  
Mayori Maru for Bombay via Spore  
Aldensham for Melbourne via Sydney  
Sardina for Shanghai  
Szechuen for Shanghai via Ningpo  
Yingchow for Canton

Aug. 27.

Taiyo Maru for Moko  
Otaru Maru No. 2 for Chennan  
K. Campanien for London via Singapore  
Cleifer for Vladivostok  
Chennan Maru for Canton  
Chennan for Canton

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Aki Maru from Shanghai—Miss B. M. Lawton, T. L. Jackson, L. K. Wai, H. D. Lee, J. Gompertz, Mrs. R. Gompertz, Hamilton, Mrs. E. Miller, Miss M. Miller, Mrs. F. Hough, J. Dalgleish, W. J. D. Watt, K. E. Seelig, J. J. Bryan, Mrs. L. Bryan, A. G. Brook, O. Yone, Rev. & Mrs. G. E. Updell, Miss Hunt, B. P. Dahlvala, Dr. Seiden.  
Per s.s. Chennan from Shanghai—W. J. Collins.  
Per s.s. Chicago Maru from Manila—J. Rodriguez, V. Rodriguez, A. S. Searos, F. A. Andrea.  
Per s.s. Changsha from Shanghai—Q. H. Robinson, Mr. & Mrs. F. Douglas, Zaytze, Trickett.

## WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st Aug., 1915.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of July, 1915.

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of July, 1915.

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## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 30th at 11.35.—The depression has passed into the Pacific, and pressure has increased quickly over Japan, which is now covered by a moderate anticyclone. Slight to moderate decreases are general elsewhere; pressure is relatively low upon the continent.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.36 inch.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.  
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. S.W. winds, moderate, cloudy generally; some rain.  
2 Formosa Channel. S. winds, moderate.  
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.  
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.  
China Coast Meteorological Register. 30th August, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds D'Von. Force.	Weather.
Wootock	7a	29.77			sw 1	
Nemuro	"	29.83			nne. 1	
Hakodate	"	29.89			" 0	
Tokio	"	29.86			sw 1	
Kochi	"	29.86			sw 1	
Nagasaki	"	29.84			" 0	
Kyushu	"	29.82			nw 1	
Kagima	"	29.81			" 1	
Naha	"	29.81			" 0	
Oshima	"	29.78			" 1	
Ishijima	"	29.78			" 1	
Bonin Is.	"	29.75			" 0	
Choshi	"	29.75			" 0	
Wakatsu	"	29.66	74	81	sw 3	r
Hankow						
Iobang						
Kiukiang						
Changsha						
Shanghai	"	29.66	77	98	se 1	br
Outskiff	"	29.63	79		" 2	"
Shary F.	"	29.74	84	94	s 1	1b
Amoy	"	29.70	81	83	se 1	1b
Swatow	"	29.76	77	95	s 1	1b
Taiheku	5a	29.74	77	94	se 1	1b
Taiabu	"	29.78	75		" 0	0c
Taiuan	"	29.78	77	ose	2	0c
Koshun	"	29.78	77		" 0	0c
P'dores	"	29.75	81	"	4	0c
Canton	"	29.73	80	96	s 2	0c
H'kong	"	29.75	82	96	sw 3	0c
Gap Rock	"	29.73		83	sw 3	0c
Macao	"	29.69	73	93	sw 2	2b
Wuchow	9a					
Pakhoi						
Holhow						
Phullen	6a	29.66	81	91	s 4	4b
Touran	"	29.73	81		sw 5	5b
C. St. J.						
Aparri	"	29.80	77	89	s 4	2c
Desupan	"	29.80	77	90	sw 2	4c
Manila	"	29.82	75	98	nne 1	0c
Lagardi	"	29.81	74	89	" 0	0c
Taloban	"	29.81	79	95	" 0	0c
Hilo	"	29.81	77	88	" 0	0c
Saniga	"	29.81	77	93	sw 1	0c
Lauan	"	29.79	80	91	sw 1	2b